The New-York Times.

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Editorial from Boston Herald. One of the most influential papers in the United States. Read carefully.

AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
THE HOTTENTOTS
HAVE LONG USED
BUCHU
FOR A VARIETY OF DISEASES.

It was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch Physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now

COME INTO GENERAL USE.

IT IS GIVEN CHIEFLY IN
GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, MORBID IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER AND URETHRA, FOR FEMALE
WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY,
FOR PROLAPSUS AND
BEARING DOWN, OR
PROLAPSUS
UTERI,
DISEASES OF THE
PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE,

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of

DYSPEPSIA,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions.

TO NEGLECT THEM,
However slight may be the attack,
IS SURE TO AFFECT THE BODILY HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS.

Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
And when taken in the early stages of the disease,
NONE SUFFER TO ANY EXTENT.

It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the anchor of hope to the physician, and was always so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. Physic. The proprietor, with upward of

THIRTY THOUSAND
UNSOLICITED CERTIFICATES,

And hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within fifteen years,

HAS NOT BEEN IN THE HABIT OF RESORTING
TO THEIR PUBLICATION.

He does not do this, from the fact that his remedies rank as standard;

THEY DO NOT NEED
TO BE
PROPPED UP BY CERTIFICATES.
THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE,
LIKE THE DORIC COLUMN,
STANDS,
SIMPLE, PURE ABD MAJESTIC,

Having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its capital. His

SOLID AND FLUID EXTRACTS

embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are named.

THEY ARE LEFT
TO THE INSPECTION OF ALL.
A READY AND CONCLUSIVE
TEST OF THEIR PROPERTIES
Will be a comparison with those set forth in the
UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY.
These remedies are prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist of Sixteen Years' Experience,

And we believe them to be reliable; in fact, we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with a

PERMANENT SUCCESS
AND
MR. HELMBOLD'S SUCCESS IS CERTAINLY
PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.
HIS DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Is not excelled, if equaled, by any in this country, and we would advise our readers, when visiting that City, to give him a call, and judge for themselves.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

His Reception in New-York this Morning.

Official Bulletins from the United States Authorities, the Municipal Authorities, Gen. Sanford and the Citizens' Committee.

What will be Done—The Reception, March, City Hall Ovation, Procession, Review, Dinner and Serenade.

DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

Whatever is Agreeable to the People will be Satisfactory to the President.

The Journey from Washington to Philadelphia.

Enthusiastic Reception All Along the Route.

The President's Speech at Philadelphia.

President Johnson, with his suite, will be the guest of the City to-day. Naturally the authorities and citizens generally, in their desire to do honor to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, have devoted themselves with energy and activity to the preparation of a programme of action, which would secure to their visitor the greatest degree of pleasure combined with the greatest *eclat*. Gen. Sandford commands the First Division of our local soldiery; he has for many years; and unfortunately he invariably comes in conflict with outside parties who interfere with his plans and necessitate a complication of orders, in the disentanglement of which the community becomes dazed, and in the execution of which the troops loose a vast amount of time and patience.

It was at first proposed to give His Excellency a rousing welcome at the Battery; escort him with an entire division to the City Hall; extend to him the right hand of municipal fellowship; parade before him the thousands of our citizen soldiery who could be gotten out on the occasion; drive him up to Delmonico's; dine him, serenade him, and huzzah a hearty good night.

All this is changed.

For some good reason the Citizen's Committee concluded, against the protect of Mayor Hoffman, that it would be better not to have a review at the Park, but that the whole thing should be done at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue.

There seems even yet to be some clashing of interests and lack of harmony between the municipal aurities and Citizens' Committee, but as far as we can judge from the conflicting pronunciamentos,

THE ARRANGEMENTS

are as follows:

1. The United States authorities say as follows:

Headquarters General Recruiting Service,
United States Army, No. 71 Broadway,
New-York, Aug. 28, 1866.

General Orders, No. 10.—It having been announced that the President of the United States will visit the City of New-York on Wednesday, Aug. 29, the following instructions will be observed:

Upon the arrival of the President and party on board the steamer at Jersey City, Col. Hayden, commanding at Governor's Island, will fire the President's salute of 72 guns from Castle William and Fort Columbus.

The commanding officer at Bedloe's Island will, at the same instant, cause the like salute to be fired from Fort Wood.

The Depot Band at Governor's Island will be held in readiness for such service as may be required of it during the President's visit.

Officers on general recruiting service in New-York City and vicinity will assemble in uniform at the room of the Board of Councilmen, in the City Hall, at 12 M. All officers of the army and navy desiring to join in paying respect to the President of the United States, are invited to be present at that time and place. By order of

Brevet Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD,
W. T. Gentry, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. A. A. G.

GEN. VOGDES' ORDER.

Headquarters Harbor and City of
New-York, Fort Hamilton, Aug. 28, 1866.

General Orders No. 2.—Upon the arrival of the President of the United States in New-York, salutes of 21 guns will be fired from Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth and Lafayette. The salutes will commence at Fort Hamilton, immediately after the firing of the first gun from Fort Columbus, and will be followed by the guns of Forts Lafayette and Wadsworth.

An interval of ten seconds will be observed between each gun. At 1 o'clock P. M. to-morrow the officers of the several posts in this command will assemble at the City Hall, New-York, in full dress uniform to pay their respects to His Excellency, the President of the United States.

The several staff officers in the City and vicinity are invited to be present.

During the ceremonies of the President's reception, these headquarters will be established at the Metropolitan Hotel. By order of

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. VOGDES.
J. O. Sanger, First Lieutenant First Artillery and Brevet Captain U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

2. The Municipal authorities say as follows:

"The Special Committee appointed by the Common Council to receive and welcome His Excellency Andrew Johnson, upon his arrival at this City, will meet in the Mayor's Office, in the City Hall, on Wednesday next, the 29th instant, at 10:30 A. M., and from thence proceed to Pier No. 1 North River, to receive formally His Excellency on behalf of the people and Government of the City.

The Committee, accompanied by their distinguished visi or and suite, will then proceed up State-street to Broadway, and up Broadway to the City Hall, to the Governor's Room, where the members of the Common Council, and the Heads of Departments of the City Government will be presented to His Excellency by His Honor the Mayor, who will also deliver a formal address on behalf of the City.

For the purpose of proceeding to the Governor's Room, the Judges of the various Courts will meet in the chamber of the Court of Common Pleas at 12 M.; the Common Council and the heads of the departments will meet at the chamber of the Board of Aldermen at the same hour; members of Congress and of the State Legislature and Board of Supervisors, will meet in the chamber of the Board of Supervisors at the same hour, and army and ex-army officers in uniform will meet in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen at the same hour.

In consequence of the smallness of the room, the Committee of Reception, members of the Press, and those accompanying the President, only will be admitted to the Governor's Room.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the City Hall the procession will form, and passing out of the west gate of the Park, proceed up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to the Fifth-avenue, and through Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street.

The Committee hereby direct that the public offices of the Corporation be closed, and no business be transacted on the day of the reception, (Wednesday, Aug. 29,) in order to afford all the officers and other employes of the City an opportunity of participating in the demonstration of respect to the President.

It is respectfully recommended that our citizens generally will close their respective places of business, and unite with the City authorities in doing honor to the Chief Magistrate of the nation during his sojourn in the City.

The flags will be displayed on all the public buildings belonging to the City, and the owners or occupants of all other public, and also all private buildings, and the owners or masters of the shipping in the harbor, are requested to display their flags during the day.

It is particularly requested that the owners or drivers of all public or private vehicles refrain from passing across or along any street through which the procession may be in motion.

The Commissioners of Police for the Metropolitan District are charged with the duty of enforcing, if necessary, the above requirements of the Committee.

The military portion of the demonstration was to have been a marked feature. Gen. Sandford at first laid out a programme which, if carried out, would have insured the President an escort of which the City might have been proud, while during its review in front of the City Hall the scores of thousands of our people from this City and the adjoining places would have had an admirable opportunity of seeing Mr. Johnson.

The change in the programme dwarfs the consequence of the authorities, and will materially interfere with the comfort and pleasure of the people. It is made, however, and the following is the

ORDER OF GEN. SANDFORD.

Headquarters First Division N. G. S. N. Y.,
New-York, Aug. 28, 1866.

General Orders, No. 7.—By request of the Committee of Arrangements, the marching review of the Division by the President will take place to-morrow from a platform in front of the Fifth-avenue entrance of Delmonico's hotel, instead of the City Hall.

The division line, except the cavalry, will be formed at 11 o'clock A. M. in Broadway, with the right on Murray-street, and will be reviewed in line by the President immediately after he leaves the City Hall.

The Cavalry Brigade will receive the President at Battery-place, and escort him up Broadway and Park-row to the City Hall, and from thence, after his reception by the civil authorities, up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, and down the Fifth-avenue to Delmonico's.

The residue of the division will form column by successive companies from the right as soon as the President and suite have passed; and the line of march will be up Broadway to Thirteenth-street, down Thirteenth-street to the Fifth-avenue, up the Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, and down Broadway and the east side of Union-square and the Bowery to Astor-place.

The bands will turn out and all the commissioned officers will salute the President in front of Delmonico's. By order of

CHARLES W. SANDFORD, Major-General.
ALEX. HAMILTON, Division Inspector.
Official: Chas. H. Tomes, A. D. C.

4. The Police force of the City will be on hand and duty with its customary vigilance. Inspector Carpenter will inspect the line of march, and issue the requisite orders to his numerous staff; the courtly Brackett, whose *savoir faire* at occasions of this nature has won for him deserved recognition from the press and commendation from headquarters, will attend to the Park, the City Hall and their approaches; Inspector Folk, of Brooklyn, will guard the Battery and Pier No. 1; Inspector Leonard will keep the masses at a respectful distance from the pleasant precincts of Delmonico's, while to Capts. Jameson and Mount is assigned the cheerful duty of aiding Superintendent Kennedy, who will be as nearly ubiquitous as mortal man can be on the occasion. The following is the

ORDER OF SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.

Office Superintendent Metropolitan Police,
New-York, Aug. 27, 1866.

Capt. ——, —— Precinct:

General Order No. 470.—Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is to be received by the corporate authorities of the City of New-York, under a military escort, on Wednesday, 29th August, instant, on which occasion you will order the whole of your command on duty, in full uniform, (belts and batons,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

You will guard the streets where the line of march passes through your precinct, with three sections of your command, and such other force as may be detailed to assist you; and you will instruct the officers and men under your control to keep the streets and places designated for the march clear of people and vehicles from "curb to curb," pursuant to the order of Major-Gen. Sanford (General Order No. 5.)

Each Captain, not otherwise specially detailed, will be on duty with his command, wherever it may be stationed, subject to further orders.

Inspector Carpenter will have under his special charge the force on the entire line of march. Inspector Folk will have in charge the force at Battery-place and Pier No. 1, North River. Inspector Leonard will have in charge the force at Delmonico's. Capt. Brackett will have command of the force stationed at the City Hall and Park.

Capt. Jameson, of Seventh Precinct, and Capt. Mount, of Seventeenth Precinct, are detailed as Special Aids to the Superintendent, and will be respected accordingly.

In order to aid the Police in the performance of their duty, the proprietors of the several lines of omnibuses are requested to instruct their drivers not to go below the City Hall Park on Broadway after 11 o'clock A. M. on the day of reception.

Good order must be preserved during the parade. Every person who shall violate it must be instantly arrested, and held in custody at the nearest Station House until after the parade is over, and then disposed of according to law.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
Daniel Carpenter, Inspector.

From all this it would seem that the President is to be brought from Jersey City at as early an hour as possible, accompanied by

The Secretary of State.
The Secretary of the Navy and wife, and their son, Edgar T. Welles.
The Postmaster-General.
Gen. Grant, and his Chief of Staff, Gen. Rawlins.
Admiral Farragut, with Lieut. McGinley, his Secretary.
Rear-Admiral Radford.
Surgeon-Gen. Barnes.
Minister Romero.
Senator Patterson and wife.
Surgeon Norris, U. S. A.
Col. W. G. Moore and Col. Robert Morrow, of the President's household.
Marshal Gooding and his Deputy, Col. O'Beirne.
Major Seward.
L. A. Gobright.
W. W. Warden.
G. R. Doolittle, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis.
James Donaldson.
Richard S. Spofford.
Edward Potts.
Col. H. A. Chadwick.

During the trip from Jersey City across the harbor to this City, thundering salutes will be vollied in honor of the President, and upon his landing at Pier No. 1, the salutes will be continued.

He will be met at the pier by

John Brice, President,
Charles E. Loew,
Thomas Coman,
James O'Brien,
Robert McGinnis,
W. H. Gedney,
Committee of Board of Aldermen;

J. Wilson Green, President,
Milnor Imlay,
Clement Watts,
Michael Halloran,
John Stacom,
James G. Brinkman,
Committee of Board of Councilmen;

on behalf of the city, and the following named persons on behalf of the Citizens' Committee:

William B. Astor,
Moses Taylor,
Isaac Bell,
R. M. Blatchford,
William Kelly,
James Brown,
Marshall O. Roberts,
Henry Clews,
B. B. Sherman,
John Q. Jones,
William Vanderbilt,
Augustus Schell,
A. C. Kingsland,
Jonathan Sturges,
C. K. Garrison,
Richard Schell,
A. A. Low,
William H. Webb,
John J. Cisco,
Wilson G. Hunt,
Robert L. Stuart.

After shaking hands with the aforementioned and "several others," the President will enter the $1,500 carriage provided by Messrs. Miner, Stevens & Co., and drive to the City Hall. That the line of drive will be thronged by tens of thousands of people is a simple matter of fact. We hear already of decorations, inscriptions, banners and flags prepared to make gay and beautiful the streets; but most interesting of all will be the grand demonstration of the people, which promises to be wonderfully great and decidedly enthusiastic.

Passing then along the prescribed line of procession Mr. Johnson, Mr. Seward and the rest will witness the genuine sentiments of their fellow-citizens; then in front of the City Hall they will be met by the proper authorities and conducted to the

GOVERNOR'S ROOM.

Where in years past the great men of the nation have been honored by our citizens, where but recently lay the dead body of the predecessor of the coming guest. At the threshold Mayor Hoffman will greet the President in the name of a million of people, welcoming him in graceful and fitting terms to the hospitalities of the nation's metropolis.

The President will doubtless reply, after which such gentlemen, native and foreign as are privileged to be present, will be presented to His Excellency.

Then the march to the Hotel will be taken up.

THE PROCESSION

we regard even now as uncertain in its details. There are several hours intervening between this and to-morrow noon, and there is no predicting what Major-Gen. Sandford may take it into his military head to do. However, the indications point to a large turn-out and a fine display. The President will be escorted to Delmonico's Hotel, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, at which point from a platform he will review the troops.

Then comes the dinner.

Then a serenade.

He will not drive to Central Park, nor can he visit the City of Churches. The Aldermanic Committee from Brooklyn, Theo. Hinsdale, Chairman, received a

DISPATCH FROM MR. SEWARD

last evening, dated Perryville, which said that the President had "received the invitation to visit Brooklyn, but his time is limited, and he desires you to consult the other Committees; whatever is agreeable to the people will be satisfactory to the President." (Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.

After the banquet the President may attend the French Theatre, to which he has been invited to witness the performance of "The Barber." Of this, however, there is as yet no certainty. During the evening serenade and responses the vicinity of the hotel will be made light as day by Prof. Grant's three powerful calcium lights, the same that were used so effectively at the capture of Fort Wagner, and when this is ended it is to be hoped that everybody, including the committees, will leave the President and let him rest. He will remain all night at Delmonico's hotel, occupying the suit of rooms prepared at great expense, and with marvelous taste and care, by the experienced hand of Delmonico.

TO-MORROW

He will go hence up the North River to West Point, where a reception, such as few men have had in this country, awaits him. The arrangements for the trip to West Point are entirely under the management and control of Chief Quartermaster-Gen. Van Vliet. A first-class steamer will be chartered for the occasion—either the *River Queen* or *Thomas Colyer*. Gen. Van Vliet will have an excellent military band on board, and a guard of honor, to secure to the President that immunity which will enable him to enjoy the amenities of the hour. A collation will be provided on board. The arrangements are that the President, his suite, the members of the Cabinet accompanying him, the military and naval chiefs and their suites, and the ladies of the party, will embark at the foot of Twenty-second-street, North River, at seven o'clock A. M., on Thursday, on board the steamer for West Point. After the review, the ceremenies and the entertainment there, the distinguished party will reëmbark on board the steamer which will convey them to Albany. For the accommodation of the committee of citizens, City officials and others that go no further than West Point, Gen. VanVliet will have the Government boat *Thomas P. Way* steam up at West Point, ready to take all those back to the city.

ACTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

A special meeting of the Institute was held last evening, at which Mr. Horace Greeley presided, But few members were present.

Mr. Greeley said the meeting had been called for the purpose of appointing a Committee to represent the Institute in the reception about to be given to President Johnson.

Dr. J. B. Rich said they had not been invited to join the Common Council or the Citizens' Committee in giving the President a reception. He did not think they should participate unless invitations were issued to them. He considered the reception more of a political than a public one, and as those who signed the call for the meeting had been somewhat deceived, he moved to adjourn.

Mr. Maynard did not agree with this view of the matter. He did not consider the reception as in any manner a political affair. A body of citizens comprising men of all parties had taken the matter in charge and agreed to pay all the expenses.

The motion to adjourn was put and carried, by a vote of 9 to 4.

THE PRESIDENT AT NIAGARA.

The statement to the effect that President Johnson will stop at the Cataract House at Niagara Falls, is incorrect. Rooms are engaged for him and his party at Mr. Fulton's International Hotel, where he will remain over the Sabbath.

THE JOURNEY.

OUR SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The President and party left Washington at 7:30 this morning, and arrived at Baltimore at 9, when thep halted about half an hour, at the expiration of which time they again proceeded on their journey, arriving in this city a few minutes before 3 this afternoon.

All along the route the President and his distinguished party were greeted with the plaudits of earnest and enthusiastic crowds of admirers. Firing of guns, national music, and the acclamations of an upheaval of people during the entire route culminated in an ovation in this city of unparalleled ardor and magnificence.

At Annapolis Junction the party were met by Gov. Swann and other State officials of Maryland, and at Baltimore the party were met by the Mayor of the city and a large delegation of citizens. An immense concourse of people had assembled at the lower depot, completely blocking up all the avenues of approach. At this point huzza after huzza greeted the President, who made a few remarks, thanking the multitude for their kind notice, after which the party proceeded in carriages to the Philadelphia depot. All along the line from Baltimore to Philadelphia, and particularly at the stopping places, great crowds of people had assembled, who, at the approach of the train, manifested their respect and good feeling by long-continued cheers and enthusiastic gesticulations. At Wilmington, Del., flags were run out from hundreds of dwellings, and the people, who had assembled in vast numbers at the depot, seemed to experience a jubilee of joy as the fantastically-arrayed locomotive whirled the distinguished party into their midst.

THE RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

The enthusiasm of the people of this city upon the arrival of the President is indescribable. Notwithstanding the disrespectful performance of an insignificant batch of unscrupulous marplots and political guerrillas, the reception of the President was the most brilliant ovation ever tendered an American citizen.

At the approach of the train the announcement of the arrival of the distinguished party was made known by a salute of twenty-one guns, the *diapason* of which was almost entirely drowned by the acclamations of twenty thousand people, who sent up cheer after cheer all along the line from Broad and Prime to Broad and Chestnut streets. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings I ever saw in any city, and in part seemed to be made up without any consideration of party attachments. The whole route of the procession was handsomely dressed in national colors, and every inch of standing-room was occupied, while large numbers of those assembled to do honor to our Chief-Magistrate were known to entertain a political course essentially differing from that indorsed by the adherents of President Johnson. The procession was very fine, most of the military being in full dress uniform. Besides the military, which was composed of the National Guards, the Gray Reserves, First City Troop, &c., there was an immense cavalcade of citizens, the National Union Johnson Club and other political organizations, firemen, merchants and business men of the city and State, mechanics, manufacturers and workingmen, Government employes and private citizens, mounted or in carriages. Being acquainted with the President's peculiar and well-known appreciation of labor, the laboring men of Philadelphia turned out in great crowds. Hundreds of mechanics and unskilled laborers in their shirt-sleeves paraded the streets and vociferously hurrahed for the best friend labor ever had in the Presidential chair. Thousands of Philadelphia's hard-fisted sons participated in the ovation, and went to their homes with a different opinion of President Johnson than that which they have been lately entertaining through the medium of the Radical Press.

After the arrival at the Continental the President was loudly called for, and after the expiration of a brief period he stepped out upon the balcony in company with Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut and others, and made the following speech, which was roundly applauded at the termination of almost every sentence.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

Fellow-Citizens: In visiting Philadelphia on the present occasion, it was not for the purpose of making a speech, but I was on my way in company with the distinguished gentlemen to the great city of the West, Chicago, to witness and participate in the laying of the chief corner-stone of the monument to be erected in memory of a distinguished statesman. We have taken Philadelphia on our route, and in being here to-day I must be permitted to tender the citizens of Philadelphia on the present occasion, and under the peculiar circumstances, my heartfelt and sincere thanks for this public demonstration. I trust the day is far distant when one part of our country shall be arrayed in battle against the other. I trust the day is far distant when brother shall be set against brother, and in the name of God shall lift his hand against his throat. I trust that the day is far distant when the land we love shall be again drenched with a brother's blood. [Cries of "Good."] The baleful planet of fire and blood has disappeared, and the benignant star of peace has taken its place, and under its influence I trust the country will return to affection, peace and harmony, and that reconciliation will again be brought about, and we be enabled to stand together as one people and one Union. [Cheers.] So far as regards the part I have taken in political affairs I have already said I did not intend to make a speech. My public acts and messages are already before the country, and it is from them you are to judge. [Voices—"That's a fact;" "You are right;" "Go ahead;" "We are with you."] Believing, as I do, that the policy I have pursued has been calculated to advance and promote the best interests of the country, God being my helper, I intend to stand by it, and with your help, and God willing, this Union shall be restored. [General applause.] Then let us stand together. Let us approach a common platform. Let us forget we have been divided into parties, and forget, too, that we must obey the behests of party instead of the command of the country. Let your country be saved. Let the interests of the great masses of the people be preserved. Then let parties sink into insignificance. If a party must be maintained, let it be based on the great principles of the Constitution. Yes, the Constitution of my country is the strongest league which can be formed, [renewed and general applause,] and when you talk about leagues, [laughter,] who is it that has entered into a covenant and formed a league above the Constitution. [Applause.] Such a one has entered into a combination against his country, and all should look to it. Let each man belong to the great national league, and let the Constitution of the United States be the constitution of his league. For myself, I want no better constitutional league than that formed by Washington and his compeers. [Applause.] It was good enough for them; it was good enough for you and for me. [Applause.] and cries of "That's a fact!" and "You are right!"] Now as a band of brothers, loving our country, and determined to support the National Constitution, let all men stand around the common altar of our country and swear that all shall perish and fall in the dust rather than the Union of these States shall not be maintained. [Applause.] From my youth to the present time, it has always been my creed on all great emergencies to rely on the intelligence, patriotism, and integrity of the great mass of the American people; and I so stand to-day. [Renewed applause.] The Constitution of the country is in your hands, and I feel confident that you will, at the proper time and at the ballot-box, give such expression as will maintain it, so that the country will stand redeemed and regenerated. [Applause.] As I entered your city, I saw on a mechanical establishment the words "Welcome to the President." I know it was the emanation of laboring men [cheers] who knew of my confidence in them; and if you, the people, are all right, as is evidenced here to-day that you are, [A voice: All righ,] you can bring the class of men who call themselves politicians to terms without much effort on your part. [Cries of "That's a fact."] We have heard much about emancipation. Who has tried more than I have to establish that great principle; but are you quite sure that a large portion of Pennsylvanians are not having the tyrant's rod held over them. Who is it that is holding that rod over you? There is much talk about men being put out of office. The clamor is that somebody is turned out and somebody put in. The reason for this is they desire to perpetuate themselves in power, and say to you, the people, who fought the battles and exposed yourselves to dangers, while they remained safe at home, that they must not be turned out, and nobody else appointed to office. [Applause.] Is that good old doctrine of rotation in office forgotten? Are not other persons than those who are now in office to participate in the conduct of the Government? And are they to have the power and attempt to exercise it as unrelentingly as tyrants themselves? I say then to you, come up to the work and the tyrants' rod can be bent and broken. I repeat that the Government is in your hands, and I have always been, and am still willing to trust it to you.

Fellow-citizens, I did not intend to say as much as I have. There are other gentlemen here who will be compelled to make some remarks. I will therefore conclude by tendering my sincere and heartful thanks for this spontaneous manifestation of regard and respect for one who has been laboring during his whole, and he might say eventful life, to promote and advance the interest of the great masses of the people. I thank you, gentlemen, and in parting with you I leave the Government in your hands, where I know it will be safe.

During the whole speech the crowd extended some three or four squares each way, and his remarks seemed to elicit universal approbation. At 5 this afternoon a banquet was tendered the President and party by Mr. Kingsley, the proprietor of the hotel, after which the President received a few of his friends until 8 o'clock.

THE EVENING SCENES.

Midnight.—It is conceded by many that the crowd which assembled in front of and within hearing of the Continental Hotel to-night, was one of the largest concourse of citizens that has ever met together in this city. The night has been taken up by serenades and receptions. Some exquisite vocal morceaux have just been rendered by a party of Germans.

The President went through the hand-shaking process right and left, for over an hour, and retired about ten o'clock. The party leave here for New-York at eight o'clock to-morrow.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.

Washington, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON.

The excursion party left here at 7:30 this morning, under the superintendence of Major-Gen. McCallum and Major G. S. Koontz, as assistant, who has been detailed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to go with the train all the way through.

Secretary McCulloch and Hon. O. H. Browning were at the station to take leave of the party, but were prevented by public business from accompanying them.

On the route a large number congregated to pay their respects by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

The Governor of Maryland and his Staff met the Presidential party at the Annapolis Junction and welcomed them to the State. Col. Webster, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, accompanied the Governor.

THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Aug. 28—10:15 A. M.

The demonstration in this city was truly of an enthusiastic character, especially at the President-street depot, where thousands of persons had assembled, many of them with their sleeves rolled up and just from their work-shops. Here, amid the playing of a band of music, the cheers were frequent for the President, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut and Secretary Seward.

During the few minutes occupied in seating the excursionists, persons impatiently rushed to the window at which the President was seated and warmly shook hands with him. This friendly manifestation was continued while the cars were slowly moving and until they swiftly started on their way, when the train was followed with deafening cheers.

The Governor of Maryland and his staff, Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, William Prescott Smith, formerly Superintendent of Transportation, and a deputation of the Baltimore City Council, accompanied the party nearly as far as the State line.

ON THE WAY.

Havre de Grace, Md.,
Tuesday, Aug. 28—11:45 A. M.

A large number of persons approached the car in which the President was a passenger and greeted him with repeated hurrahs. When he appeared on the platform and bowed his thanks a number hastened forward to shake hands with him.

THE PARTY ESCORTED BY THE DELAWARE DELEGATION.

Perryville, Md., Tuesday, Aug. 28.

A delegation from Delaware, consisting of thirty-six members, came on board to escort the President and party through that State.

Here, as at Havre de Grace, the excursion party were received with huzzas, and crowds gathered at the sides of the cars to catch a glance at the distinguished excursionists.

The Delaware delegation, when the train approached the dividing line of Maryland and Delaware, had an interview with the President.

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman, Mr. Charles B. Love, said they had been appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Delaware to perform the pleasant duty of meeting and escorting the President of the United States through the limits of their State. The meeting was one springing immediately from the people, and they therefore tendered him a cordial and earnest welcome, not only as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, but as one who, in receiving the Philadelphia Convention's delegation, had declared that he took his stand on the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, and that no power on earth could drive him from it. He expressed the hope that the President's life might be prolonged, and that he might be successful in accomplishing the great work he had undertaken.

The various members of the delegation were then introduced to the President, who returned them thanks for the kind and cordial manner in which the welcome had been extended to him.

ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS AT WILMINGTON.

Wilmington, Del., Tuesday, Aug. 28—Noon.

A gentleman here entered the car and said to the President: "The boys in town would like to see you." This was followed by cries of "Go to the rear platform." The President, in company with Marshal Gooding, then proceeded thither, and having bowed to the enthusiastic thousands, three hearty cheers went up. The surging multitude pressed toward the car, many persons struggling through the dense mass to shake hands with the President. Cars and workshops, windows and balconies, were crowded with anxious spectators, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and repeatedly cheering, and a band of music was playing during the extraordinary excitement.

Marshal Gooding introduced Gen. Grant and afterwards Admiral Farragut to the crowd. They were heartily cheered and greeted, and the crowd impatiently rushed forward to shake their hands. Cheer after cheer was successively given for the President, Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut. The people were wild with excitement. Many pressed to the window of the car after the President was re-seated, to shake his hand.

The train, after proceeding a few hundred yards from the city again stopped, when a crowd gathered and greeted the distinguished party with cheers.

THE DELAWARE DELEGATION RETIRE.

Mr. Wm. S. McCaully, when the train arrived at the State dividing line, took leave of the President in behalf of the Delaware delegation. He begged to be permitted to say that they entertained for him profound sentiments of respect and regard, and witnessed with sorrow his departure so soon from the soil of Delaware. They regretted that more time was not allowed to show their appreciation for him personally, and for his character as a statesman, believing he filled his great office with dignity and impartiality and constitutionally, in such a way as would meet with the approbation of the great mass of the American people. The President, he said, was now proceeding to the Empire State of the West to pay respect to the memory of one whose fame was green in the hearts of the people of Delaware as a patriot and statesman, Stephen A. Douglas. In conclusion Mr. McCauley said they prayed the Giver of every great and perfect gift would continue to the President. The inestimable blessing of good health, and that during his perilous journey—going, staying and returning—he would be in His especial keeping. The speaker then in a complimentary manner transferred the President to the Philadelphia delegation.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, in reply, most heartily thanked the Delaware delegation. All he could do as to his conduct in the future was to point them to his record of the past. He trusted their kind wishes might be gratified, and assured them that he should ever be found discharging his duties to the whole country. He again tendered his thanks for the kind and cordial manner in which he had been received by them.

THE PHILADELPHIA DELEGATION.

When the party reached the dividing line of Delaware and Pennsylvania, Dr. W. C. Swann addressed the President as follows:

"Mr. President: We are a committee appointed by the merchants, business men and citizens generally, of Philadelphia, to escort you from this place to the city. I need not tell you, Sir, the pleasure we feel in the performance of this duty. Thousands of your fellow-citizens are waiting with much anxiety to welcome you to Philadelphia, and we promise you all the attention and respect due to your high office and yourself as the Chief Magistrate of the nation."

The committee were then introduced to the President.

THE IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE AT THE PHILADELPHIA STATION.

The train arrived at the Philadelphia Station about 2:15 o'clock, where an immense concourse of people had assembled, and so it was with difficulty that the Presidential party could make their way from the cars. The multitude sent up cheer after cheer, while a band of music played patriotic airs.

THE COMMITTEE'S WELCOME.

On the President stepping from the car in the depot he was surrounded by the Committee appointed by the citizens, and by Gen. Meade and Staff, when he was welcomed by Col. Pace as follows:

Mr. President: In behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, I cordially welcome you to the metropolis of Pennsylvania. This welcome is given in the name of the merchants, mechanics and manufacturers—its professional and laboring men—indeed, the men of all classes, who recognize in you the distinguished head of a great nation—the chosen Chief Magistrate of a mighty and free people, and entitled as such, to all the respect and honor which it is in their power to bestow, consistent with the simplicity and dignity of our republican institutions. In respecting and honoring you, they respect and honor themselves, whose representative you are, the embodiment of their power, the guardian, protector and defender under the Constitution and laws which you have solemnly sworn to obey and enforce, of their rights and liberties. The President, through me, these citizens of Philadelphia offer you their hearty congratulations upon the termination of the unhappy war which has cost us so much blood and treasure, and has so fearfully desolated and laid waste a large portion of our common country; their joy at the return of peace, when brother no longer contends with brother in armed and deadly conflict, and their sanguine hope that by wise, humane and statesmanlike measures, all sectional jealousies may be subdued, and internal strifes forever ended, love and harmony prevail throughout the length and breadth of the land, and a restored Union become now and forever one and inseparable. That you may be, in the hands of Divine Providence, the means of pouring oil upon the troubled waters, and bringing back to us the blessings and prosperity of peace, in fact as well as in name, binding us together as one people, should be the prayer of all good and true men, who, rising superior to party feeling, are ready and willing to make any and every sacrifice for the common good and the national welfare. Mr. President, it is not my wish further to trespass upon your time after the fatigue you have undergone. There is brevity and sincerity in what I have said. Wishing you in the further continuance of your journey, and the fulfilment of the honorable mission you have in charge, every gratification, and a safe and happy return to the Capitol, not only for yourself, but the patriotic, brave and distinguished officers, military and civil, and all who accompany you, I again bid you welcome to our great city, and tender you the hospitalities of our people, spontaneous and outgushing, and hope they will be quite as acceptable in the shape in which they are and will be tendered to you as if they came through the more formal action of our municipal authorities.

Col. Page's remarks were greeted with applause.

THE RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President replied as follows:

Permit me, in response to what you have just, said to tender you my sincere thanks and the thanks of those who accompany me for this cordial welcome. I hope you believe me when I say I know how to appreciate this welcome, made by the citizens of Philadelphia. You have uttered certain sentiments and wishes. As to myself I respond to them most cordially, and I believe they are shared by those who are with me on the present occasion. I trust peace has come; not only peace, but permanent peace, and that in future we shall learn war no more. Peace should be peculiarly adapted to this nation, and to the feelings of the great mass of the people of Philadelphia. We have had war enough. Let there be peace. In allusion to what you have said about the Constitution and my past conduct, I will merely say that every effort, and all my influence, either as a Chief Magistrate or as a private citizen, shall be exerted to bring about peace and restore a distracted and divided country.

This short speech was received with repeated cheers.

THE PROCESSION.

The Presidential party were then escorted to barouches, which were in waiting at the station, during which there was music and the firing of cannon. The First City Troop acted as body guard to the President. The procession moved in the following order:

Police.
Philadelphia Band.
Detachment of Marines, Major T. T. Field, commanding.
Companies K and L, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. A. DeRussy commanding.
Detachment Sixteenth U. S. Volunteers, Major Kerr commanding.
Band.
National Guards, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Peter Lyle, commanding.
Gray Reserves, Capt. Jacob Loudenslager commanding.
The Presidential party in open carriages.
First City Troop, Capt. Fordman Rogers, acting as Body Guard.
Army and Navy Officers in carriages.
Band.
Delegation of Thirteen Members from different Fire Companies, equipped.
Companies fully equipped.
Franklin Engine Co., with Hose Carriage gaily decorated, and Steam Fire Engine.
Martial Music.
Tailors' Protective Union.
Col. Peter Fritz, Marshal.
Band.
National Union Johnson Club.
Other Johnson and Clymer Clubs.
Delegations of Mechanics and Workingmen.
Col. Peter E. Ellmaker, Marshal.
Band.
Employes of Navy-Yard, Mint, and other Federal Officers.
Citizens generally.

THE OVATION.

Broad and other streets through which the procession passed were densely filled with spectators, there being scarcely room enough for the movement of the procession. All along the route cheer after cheer was given, while ladies at windows and other elevated positions waved their handkerchiefs. The fire-bells rung meantime, music was performed, and, together with the cheering from the multitude, the occasion was rendered in the highest degree exciting. Banners were profusely displayed from many private residences and from several of the hotels and public buildings on the route.

AT THE CONTINENTAL.

After the arrival of the head of the procession at the Continental the distinguished party were conducted into the house, where the Committee of Arrangements and a number of army and navy officers were in waiting to pay their respects to the honored guests.

The President, Secretary Seward on his left and Gen. Grant on his right, appeared on the portico fronting Chestnut-street. Secretary Welles, Postmaster-General Randall, Admiral Farragut and others of the excursion party, together with Gen. Meade and Staff, were also in the immediate vicinity. The object was to witness the passage in review of the military and civic procession. The mass of human beings in the street below was immense, and many were the cheers given by the moving line for the President, Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut, the President nearly all the time waving his hat and bowing to the crowd in response to the compliment bestowed upon him. The President, after considerable interruption, addressed the crowd of people at some length.

Repeated cheers were given on the conclusion of the speech, when the President and the distinguished party retired from the balcony. The crowd lingered for some time about the hotel and then retired.

THE HOSPITALITIES OF THE HOTEL.

The President and party dined at a separate table, with the Committee of Reception.

Mr. H. Kingsley, the proprietor of the Continental, has tendered his hospitalities to them, free of all charge whatever.

THE PRESIDENT SERENADED.

The President this evening received thousands of visitors, and for several hours there was cheering around the Continental.

He was serenaded by the Liberty Cornet Band, under the National Union Keystone and Tailors' Protective Union. Immense crowds congregated in front of the Continental. The President appeared on the balcony, simply, he said, to return thanks for the respect and regard thus paid to him. He would, if the occasion justified it, make some remarks upon the questions which divided the public mind. He was informed that there were in the assemblage the Journeymen Tailors' Protective Union. He did not feel indifferent to this compliment, for under our form of Government it is worth that makes the man, and the want of it the fellow. The mechanical interests, with the agricultural, constitute the basis on which the prosperity of the country rests.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT CALLED OUT.

Admiral Farragut appeared merely to acknowledge the compliment of his being called out, but excused himself from making a speech.

A SECOND SERENADE.

The German Maennerchor Vocal Society subsequently serenaded the President.

The Police arrangements during the proceedings to-day reflect great credit upon Chiefs Ruggles, Franklin and Clark, and their Assistants.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Late Riot—A Statement from Gen. Herron.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

It has been charged that a meeting was held at the Mayor's parlor, on Saturday evening before the riot, whereat Maj.-Gen. F. J. Herron was present, and that the latter had testified before the Military Commission that the attack on the Convention was planned at this meeting, and that he left the assemblage before the proceedings terminated. Gen. Herron said that the statement was false, coming from where it may. Some forty merchants and professional men met at that meeting and the result of their conclusion was to advise white people through a proclamation to keep away from the Convention, and avoid any tendency to an outbreak. The Liutenant-General also invited newspapers offices to ask the papers to urge an abstinence from irritating language and conduct, which they did.

The *Tribune*, published by colored men, was revived to-day.

The Loyal Southern Convention.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The Committee appointed by the Union League have adopted the following order of proceedings for the reception of delegates to the Loyal Convention: Southern delegates are invited to meet at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, at Independence-square, where they will be met by delegations from other States—"Boys in Blue," and the Republican Invincibles from this and other States, and escorted to the Union League rooms, where they will be formally welcomed by Charles Gibbons.

After this the Southern delegates will march to the National Hall, which has been fitted up for their accommodation during the session of the Convention. Citizens are providing for the accommodation of delegates at their own houses. Union meetings are to be held every evening during the session of the Convention in front of the League House. Gen. Horatio G. Sickles has been appointed Marshal of the procession.

VERMONT.

Delegates to the Radical Convention.

Montpelier, Vt., Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The Union State Central Committee have chosen district delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Also the following delegates at large: Gov. Dillingham, Luke P. Poland, Geo. F. Edmunds, Fred. E. Woodbridge, J. S. Morrill, Portus Baxter, Lieut.-Gov. Gardner, John P. Page, J. Gregory Smith, C. W. Willard and G. P. Walston.

MAINE.

Delegates to the Radical Convention at Philadelphia.

Augusta, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The Union State Committee have designated the following delegates-at-large to represent Maine at the Philadelphia Convention of Southern Unionists: Gov. Cony, Gen. Chamberlain, Hon. Samuel E. Spring and Ex-Gov. Abner Coburn. District delegates were also chosen.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Issue o Rations Stopped—Letter from Gen. Howard.

War Department,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, Aug. 27, 1866.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

Dear Sir: Sundry comments upon the late order of the Bureau reducing the issue of rations, having appeared in various journals, some of which reflect upon the President, I would be glad to have you publish the inclosed letter. Having recommended the course announced in the order above alluded to, whether wisely or unwisely, I am willing to assume the responsibility attaching to it.

Respectfully,
(Signed) O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General and Commissioner.

The following is the letter referred to in Maj.-Gen. Howard's note:

War Department, Bureau of Refugees,
Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Washington, Aug. 17, 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: In view of the fact that charges are constantly made by a large number of prominent citizens, in the South and elsewhere, that persons are fed by the Bureau in idleness, and in consideration of the statements made by the Inspectors, Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, implying that the people who labor for support are rendered idle by the promise or hope of rations from the Government; and further, considering that the crops are sufficiently matured already to prevent actual starvation, I recommend that on and after the 1st day of September next the issue of rations be stopped except to the sick in regularly organized hospitals and to the Orphan Asylum for Refugees and Freedmen already existing; and that the State officials who may be responsible for the poor be carefully notified of this order, so that they may assume the charge of such indigent refugees and freedmen as may not be embraced in the above exceptions.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General and Commissioner.

Approved. To take effect on the 1st of October.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
Aug. 23, 1866.
Official: James Eldridge, A. A. A. G.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Inland Journey from Peking to Shanghai—Relation of the Two Places—Departure—The Streets of Peking—Peking Luxury and Lazzaroni—Necropolis of Peking—The Lewchewan Embassy—Coal and Iron—Track for a Railway—Absurd Notions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKING, Sunday, May 20, 1866.

An intimate relation must always exist between the civil capital and the commercial metropolis of a great empire. One is the throbbing heart, the other the scheming brain; and however remote their geographical situation, the trade which centres in the one is sure to suggest and in the end control the legislation that emanates from the other, while political influences cannot in their turn fail to react on the interests of commerce. Such is the relation between Peking and Shanghai. The former is indebted to the latter for its existence at this moment, and little as the "Son of Heaven" would be disposed to admit the fact, the merchant princes of Shanghai have been the surest supporters of his throne. It was to secure their mercantile interests that the British and French, in 1861, defended Shanghai against the rebels who had overrun the adjacent provinces; and it was by making Shanghai the fulcrum for its lever, that the Chinese Government succeeded, with foreign aid, in overturning the rebel power. The project of connecting the two places by a line of telegraph has long engaged the minds of intelligent merchants, and the idea of adding another link in the shape of a railway has also occurred as among the possibilities of the future.

At present nearly all the traffic and travel between the two cities are carried on by sea *via* Tientsin. Through the greater part of the distance, however, facilities exist for water communication through the interior; and the "great plain" offers many natural advantages for the construction of railways. On these points I have had the opportunity of making some fresh observations in the course of an extended journey from Pekin to Shanghae, by a route not before passed over by any European, so far as I am informed. Instead of proceeding by the most direct course, I first moved southward into the province of Honan, with a view to ascertaining the present condition of a colony of Jews, who for many centuries have been residing in the heart of this empire. I then turned to the northeast into Shantung, making a pilgrimage to the tomb of CONFUCIUS, the Mecca of the Chinese, and crossing twice the Hoangho, or Yellow River, whose erratic course forms such an interesting question for physical geographers. Thence I proceeded by the Grand Canal until I struck that great artery of commerce, the Yangtsekiang, not far from Nankin, the ancient capital.

Your readers will, perhaps, not be displeased with a brief account of my experiences during the forty days in the populous solitudes of the interior, in which time I traversed four provinces by means of a variety of vehicles—on foot or on horseback, in a cart or in a junk, and at one point even reduced to a wheelbarrow.

On the 2d of February I set out, supplied with a good assortment of books, intended for distribution by the way, and accompanied by a young Tartar, who was to aid me in disposing of them. Our first stage was only fifteen miles, the greater part of it being within the walls of Peking. Twenty-three miles in circumference, this capital consists of two grand divisions, called the Tartar and the Chinese Cities. In the centre of the former, surrounded by a high wall, stands the palace of the Emperor, which no foreigner, during the present century, has been permitted to see, because our Ministers refuse to make the customary prostrations at the foot of the "dragon throne." How near we came to seeing the Emperor in 1859 I informed you at that time—when Mr. WARD was offered the privilege for so small a consideration as a slight flexion of the knee. I shall not repeat the story, neither shall I give any description of the city, further than to notice a few objects that struck our attention as we passed through. To notice all would be to photograph the street—a task which I am not at present disposed to undertake.

In the Tartar City, where the Legations and mission-houses are located, the streets are broad and regular, but in the Chinese division they are narrow and crooked. In both they are filthy and disagreeable, and conduct you through a motley mixture of palaces and hovels, rich shops and huckster-stalls. The residences of the nobility have all their splendor concealed from view by an outer wall, which, from the absence of even a window, presents a singularly gloomy and prison-like appearance. The poorer class of buildings expose their penury to the gaze of the public, and old clothes and second-hand furniture are spread out for sale in juxtaposition with rich silks and costly furs. Mandarins with gay retinues are hurrying to and fro, and hordes of beggars still more numerous infest the thoroughfares.

One of these mendicants appeals for charity by holding up a starving baby, another displays a broken limb, an ulcerous neck, or a sore eye; but to the credit of the Chinese people, it must be admitted that, for the most part, even their beggars are willing to work. While you stop to make a purchase, a dozen of them will contend for the privilege of holding your horse; or should you need to inquire your way, a whole troop will offer their services as guides, or run before you as a voluntary escort. Dense as the population is, I feel convinced that under a wise administration the amount of pauperism might be greatly reduced. These beggars are, many of them, Manchas, who, belonging to the dominant race, have been sustained by Government pensions until the recent embarrassment of their country reduced their stipend and plunged them into misery. In the most crowded part of the city we saw lying naked by the roadside the body of a man, who had probably perished from cold or hunger, and close by the carcass of a wild boar that was waiting the table of some Tartar epicure. Gazelles fresh from the plains of Mongolia were lying in heaps, and pheasants hanging in clusters—a specimen merely of that luxury and profusion, which by contrast give a deeper shade to the destitution of the Peking poor.

In the environs of the city there are no elegant country seats, such as we see in the vicinity of New-York or Philadelphia. This is partly owing to a difference of national tastes, but mainly because the nobility and gentry do not feel secure unless they are inclosed by the gates and bars of a fortified city. But while the living prefer the town, they resign the surrounding plains to the use of the dead—each family having there a private cemetery, overshadowed by groves of cypress or poplar. Interspersed with marble monuments and funeral shrines. These groves in the summer time present a most agreeable prospect when viewed from the summit of the neighboring hills. It is here that the Chinese offer their sincerest devotions, their deceased ancestors being the idols which of all others they are most reluctant to abandon.

On the second day we met the Lewchewan embassy proceeding to the capital in twelve carts adorned with yellow flags, on which were inscribed the characters, *Tsungshe*—"Bearers of tribute." The Roman letters O. S. would form an appropriate addition, as the innovations of "Western barbarians" have almost abolished that ancient mode of doing homage. And yet it was in this same style, with this same emblazonry, that envoys from the great Powers of Europe were wont to enter Peking, and in 1797 the costly presents sent by the King of England were displayed to the admiration of the court, labeled as "tribute." The danger now is that China will be reduced in turn to the condition of a *tributary*, dependent on one or more of the great nations of Europe. But to return to the Lewchewans. These petty islanders owe a two-fold allegiance—one to their powerful neighbors, the Japanese, prompted by fear; the other to China for the sake of trade. They carry on a somewhat lucrative traffic with the port of Fuhchow, and many of their young men are sent there to be instructed in Chinese literature. The distance which this embassy had traveled by land, about 1,500 miles, forms a pretty good measure of the length of Chinese red-tape. They might have come in their own junks almost to the gates of the capital; but in conformity with ancient usage they are still required to proceed from Fuhchow.

I shall not carry your readers journalwise through the progress of each day, but take a general survey of a journey of a fortnight—the first section of my inland travels, terminating at Kaifung-fu, the capital of Honan. The whole distance, as the road runs, is about 470 miles, passing through five cities of the second, and twice as many of the third order. These are all inclosed by high walls, and two of them, Chingting and Tingchau, are not far from ten miles in circuit. It must not be supposed, however, that all this space is occupied with buildings. Panting and a few others have a flourishing aspect, but generally they are far inferior to the cities of Southern China, and many of them appear to be little more than empty fortresses or places of refuge for the rural population. That every district answering to our county divisions is provided with such a fortress is evidence that revolution and anarchy are not unfrequent conditions of Chinese society. At present in these Northern provinces the people of small towns and villages even have found it necessary to surround themselves by a mud wall and a deep moat, which afford sufficient protection against roving banditti. These are now the scourge of the Empire, and in another letter I shall have occasion to speak of the scenes of desolation through which I passed when I crossed their track.

Through all this region the surface of the ground is one unvarying level and the scenery tame and monotonous. The dullness of the plain is, indeed, somewhat relieved by the view of a range of hills—the western boundary of Shonse, which runs parallel to the course of the great road for more than three hundred miles. But even that feature of the landscape grows wearisome to the traveler, when he sees it repeated with unchanging sameness every day for a fortnight, and he gladly takes refuge from that tedious uniformity in speculating on the varied wealth that lies hidden beneath that monotonous surface.

Of gold as among the productions of those hills we have no account. Silver we know they contain, though from defective engineering the mines are no longer remunerative and have ceased to be worked. But there are still more precious treasures of which they can boast an inexhaustible abundance. Bituminous coal is found to the west of Peking, and anthracite at several points as you proceed south. Except near the banks of the Hwangho, where it is carried in boats, it is transported mostly on the backs of camels and mules. The consequence is that at only a short remove from the pit's mouth it becomes so dear that the peasantry cannot afford to burn it; and defending themselves by thick clothing from the Winter's cold, they use fire for no purpose but to cook their food, and then it is made not of coal but of cornstalks. Persons in easier circumstances and those who live near the mines have a brick oven heated with coal, which serves them for a stove by day and a bedstead by night. They purchase this comfort, however, at the expense of danger, as their rooms are not well ventilated, and not a few are suffocated by the accumulated gas.

Iron mines exist in at least two districts—one not far from Pekin, the other about two hundred miles further south.

Here, then, on the line of this great imperial road, is the track for the first grand trunk railway in the Chinese Empire. Remote from the seacoast, and almost equally distant from the course of the Grand Canal, it would be free from competition. With iron for the manufacture of its rails close at hand, and coal mines to supply its fuel, with no hills to grade, and few bridges to construct, it would be one of the cheapest roads in the world, while extending from the capital into the heart of a populous Empire, it would also bid fair to become one of the most profitable.

But it seems visionary to talk about railways while a timid and superstitious Government will not even consent to the extension of a telegraph wire in any part of its dominions. Last year Mr. REYNOLDS, an enterprising merchant of Shanghai, set up the posts for an experimental line of a few miles, but one fine morning they were all cut down by order of the mandarins, who alleged that they disturbed the health of the locality, a worthy citizen near by having died of some mysterious disease, which was clearly traceable to the telegraph posts. Three years ago Sir STEPHENSON MACDONALD, whose name has the rattle of a railway train, came to this country with the hope of doing for China what the Stephensons did for England; but the British Minister did not think it worth while to give him any encouragement, or to assist him in any way to bring his schemes to the notice of the Government. Such, however, is the growth of foreign influence that the iron age is destined soon to dawn on this ancient realm, and when it does, American engineers will find here a magnificent field for their skill and American capitalists a profitable investment in Chinese railroad stocks.

To travel six weeks in the interior without being able to hear from home is enough to make one wish for the telegraph; and far the greater part of that time to be jolted every day in a Chinese cart is the best possible preparation for dreaming about railways. Many an evening, after driving from early dawn to make out the distance of thirty or forty miles, I have thrown myself on a couch of soft bricks and indulged in pleasing visions of rushing trains and fine hotels. It is not perhaps known that a degrading superstition called *Fongshwe*, which we may render by geomancy is the most formidable obstacle in the way of every kind of internal improvement. It was to this that REYNOLDS' telegraph was sacrificed, and in accordance with the same absurd *philosophy* a member of the Ministry, who was recently relieved from duty, ascribed his fall to the unlucky position of a missionary's chimney.

It is vain to expect any rapid advance in the way of material enterprise until the senseless dogmas of Paganism are replaced by the teachings of a more enlightened faith. Q.

Movements of Gen. Beauregard.

The following translation from the Paris correspondent of the New-Orleans *Rennaissance* of the 12th inst. gives some information in regard to Gen. BEAUREGARD's movements in Europe:

"Gen. BEAUREGARD has returned to Paris; but, in a few days, he goes to Vichy, for the benefit of the waters. While here, the illustrious Confederate has been the object of a sympathizing and very flattering curiosity. There are few eminent persons, especially among those belonging to the army, or connected with the Government, who have not sought the honor of seeing and entertaining him. The Emperor has invited him to visit the camp of Chalons, and Gen. FAVE, Governor of the Polytechnic school, has volunteered to guide him through all the military establishments of the capital. Gen. BEAUREGARD is astonished by all that he sees here. At Versailles, the battle pictures, by the great French masters, made a profound impression on him. Before some of them he remained more than half an hour in contemplation. The things which most interested him, however, were the artillery museum and the curious collection at the Hotel des Invalides of plans in relief, of the fortified places of the world. The General has likewise received from a Government, which I am not permitted to name, an extremely brilliant offer, which, however, he has declined. He was offered the chief command of an army of 80,000 men, salary of 100,000 francs per annum, and a donation of lands worth a million of dollars, with the "grand naturalization" of himself and his family. The General declined, saying that his sword belonged to his country, and he would never draw it except for her.

There is one question which is asked him almost every moment—'in case there should be a war between a European power and the United States, would the South revolt?' The General always replies that he thinks not, and this answer invariably seems to cause astonishment—why, indeed, I cannot say."

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEWPORT.

Easton Beach—The Bluff—Purgatory.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Friday, Aug. 24, 1866.

Easton Beach is the finest strand I ever saw. Neither rock nor stone breaks the long lines of wave that follow each other incessantly along its sloping floor, creeping back again in a thousand noisy ripples. When it first comes in sight from the hill-tops, the shore line is a great semicircle somewhat indented by the projecting ridge which divides the waters here from those that wash Sachuest Beach. Figures clad in strange habiliments rushed in and out of the bathing boxes lined along the strand; some lively ones were being guilty of strange fantastics on their way to and from the water.

There were not many bathers, as the breeze was too fresh and cool for the dainty ones whose bathing hour it was. The hardy plants had had their watering many hours before. I could hear the yells, however, of refractory infants on the nearmost sands, who, in the hands of stalwart nurses were receiving their washing and their medicine in one big dose. No wonder that many people grow up with an incomprehensible terror of salt water, if these huge Hibernian baby-tenders were the instruments of their earliest introduction to it. Poor little morsels, how they squalled as the women fools ran them open-mouthed against a breaker, catching them playfully when the huge green monster had broken and passed over, and pitching up the choking things with as much consideration for their uninflated lungs as a school boy has for an india rubber ball when the wind is out of it. Give the school boy's ball a little soul and a sensitive organization—what a jolly time it would have; and yet these women, a good many of them, too, have just about as little mercy or compassion for babies at the sea-side as if they were made of india rubber too, and their squalling but the result of that compression which drives the wind out with a whistle.

Down the hill and over the beach, some fifteen minutes' brief walking, I reached the promontory, which, as I have said, divides it from Sachuest. Go round this promontory, if you have time—you will enjoy it. I took the shorter way, however, by a road which crosses it, and came in sight of Sachuest Point, the Bluff, and of a broad expanse of ocean finer than any I had ever before beheld with *terra firma* under foot.

THE BLUFF.

Having leaped over a hurdle fence which inclosed some pasture land where sheep were wont to congregate, about a quarter-mile walk from the main road brought me in the neighborhood of a huge pile of overhanging cliff familiarly known there as the Bluff. Stumbling over huge boulders of outcropping rock, and recovering my equilibrium again upon some soft sward beyond, I came at last in the royal presence of this hoary old monarch of Narragansett. I had often seen bolder cliffs than this; those at whose foot it would have seemed but a fragment torn away by a Winter storm, but I had never before seen rock of its formation, nor one with which the sea had made such havoc, cutting into artery and bone as with the merciless knife of an anatomist.

The bluff, from the ocean level to its top, does not probably exceed eighty feet. It would seem as if, not many centuries ago, it must have been safe from the action of the waters which are evidently eating their way into it now with great rapidity.

There is a path which leads along the base of the overhanging cliffs. By careful stepping you are enabled to pass around the landmost side of this old conglomerate sinner, and get between him and the sea; that is if the weather be fine, as it was when I made my visit. Otherwise, in the Winter or even in stormy Summer weather, this pathway is unapproachable. Huge masses of rock lie far below, with torn and rugged sides. In some places the bluff projects seawards above your head over twenty feet. Such has been the action of the waters here, as beat after beat it dashed against the rocks, that quartz, and shale, and flint, and felspar have crumbled away or tumbled piecemeal down from as far as the waves reached, forming a long gallery where you may sit down, and if you like the train of thought indulge in it, which ends in the imagining the downfall of the million tons of rock above you, your death without a groan, and a monument overhead to last for ages! One strange feature of this big specimen of the conglomerate is the presence of vertical seams of quartz, from two to four inches in thickness, and occurring at irregular intervals of three, four and five paces. As you look at the rugged face of the rock striped by these lines of quartz, it would seem as if the entire bluff had at one time been divided by some strange freak of nature into huge slices which for a time stood apart; then that by another freak still stranger the molten quartz fell in and filled the spaces up. The quartz yields readily to the action of the sea, so that in many places the two vertical walls of the rock stand apart again. In other places one wall has fallen away completely with its quartz attached to it, leaving the other erect with a face smoother than polished marble, and infinitely more beautiful in its veinous lines and coloring. In other places again the flint takes peculiar shapes, and in alternate layers with white and blue limestone trap and sandstone, looks where the sections are exposed by the dissolution of the quartz, like the ends of hugh piles of trees of every growth and kind flung down upon each other in millions and upon these piled millions of tons of earth and sand. There the student or he who like myself, is but a yearner without a purpose after the mysteries—a weak wonderer at the meaning of nature's rude hieroglyphics, might spend profitably many, very many hours of many days, and find something still to write about. The book is a mighty one, and each page has rich food for the thinker.

PURGATORY.

Purgatory I had heard frequently to be, and knew that it was translated so by pious Catholics, "a place of punishment where some souls suffer for a time before they can go to Heaven," and as I had never met any one who came back from the place to describe it, not even at a spiritualistic *seance*, I was somewhat anxious to have a peep at a place supposed to convey some idea of this half-way house for sinners.

Purgatory is situated near the furthest extremity of the Bluff. It is a great rocky chasm open at the top, from whence only you can see it. It runs in from the sea several hundred feet, with perpendicular sides about eighty feet in height. Its extreme width is not more than fourteen feet. It is approached by careful stepping over the polished flints imbedded and projecting from the soft rock round about them. To see this miniature *Hades* satisfactorily it is necessary to lie down humbly within a yard or two of the ledge, then crawl, Indian fashion, close enough to bring your head above the chasm. This is always the safest, if not the better way to look from precipitous heights. To some people there is an almost irresistible desire to leap over when they stand upon such places; I own to be the victim of this singular weakness, and prefer the lying still to the rising up to fall. Thus prone I lay for some time looking down into the gloomy depths and listening to the moan of the restless waters far beneath me, like the wild wail of spirits ill at ease. The swallows, in myriads, played in and out, and rested in the fissures here and there. Like the song of the grasshoppers on July nights was the perpetual scream of the birds as they wheeled through the chasm, up into the sunshine and down again into the shadow over the waters in meaningless gyrations for a minute or two, and darted in again with a wild expression of some mysterious work performed or news brought in, no doubt conveyed wilder and more convulsive chirrups. When and in what wild mood did nature do this thing? I said aloud, and how? and why? What is the story of these riven rocks? The swallows, startled by my voice, rose upward in reply; myriads darted forth up and through the chasm, and shrieked as if in mockery of my poor inquisitiveness. One older than the rest, a philosopher in feathers, rested opposite me, on a projecting ledge, and looking sideways at me, seemed to answer "God made it for us swallows!" What more comfortable philosophy than this.

When the wind blows in from the ocean here in Winter the effect is said to be wonderfully imposing. Wave after wave dashes into the cavern with such force that it is unexpended when it reaches the furthermost walls, forcing tons of water up the precipitous sides of the ravine. Before this wave has time to fall another wave breaks in, and the ascending and descending waters meet with a crash like thunder overhead, and fling high up in air huge flakes of foam and clouds of spray, covering the fields for acres round about. The swallows have changed their homes, of course, before this wild time comes on, chirping within some rocky nook on the coast of the far off Southern Pacific, while the great sanitary Northern Sea is preparing their Summer homes anew.

I returned to the classical shades of my hotel dusty and fatigued. Upon the piazza just where I had left him I found one of those spotless things in pantaloons. His square of cambric lay across his knees, a perfumed *Concha* was between his perfumed lips, his toes were in the air. He had wandered o'er no yellow sands, nor clambered over rocks unclean. He was just as I had left, and even as if his tailor had so set him down a completed thing, a breathing illustration of the beautiful in art. Whether he or I had spent the happier time you do not need to guess. He was lighting another *Concha* as I left him. His last words were that "things were getting infernal slow at Newport." I thought so, too, if it be slow, and indeed it is, to fritter God's gift of life away, if not in doing evil, at the best in avoiding good.

I passed my spider landlord on the stairs and reached my web near the roof, where by and by I turned me in and slept such pleasant dreams. Peaceful dreams, in which I heard again the chirrups of the swallows, the wild tune the waters played in the depths of Purgatory, and the music of the breakers as they tumbled in upon the yellow sands of Easton Beach. CRAYON.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

A Quiet Summer Resort—Unfashionable but Thoroughly Enjoyable—A Day's Ramble.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GRAFTON HOUSE, WEST THORNTON, N. H.,
Saturday, Aug. 25, 1866.

I write from one of the quietest little nooks in all New Hampshire, nestled down in this loveliest of valleys, whose gracefully outlined hills form so fitting an introduction to the grander beauty of the real mountains. I cannot help thinking it a pity travelers should ever approach them by any other route. The stage drive from Plymouth, especially if you are so fortunate as to sit upon the top of the coach, is one continued feast of loveliness till the Profile is reached.

You wonder why I should choose to spend my Summer in so unfashionable a place as this country hotel, when Plymouth and the Profile House are so near at hand. Simply because I came to this quiet, home-like spot with the intent of thoroughly enjoying myself. I can look on and "*assist*" (in the French sense) in the glories of a grand toilette morning, noon and night, and be content the while to be arrayed myself in a plain, easy calico, for Mother Nature never requires full dress at her entertainments, and here we are all of her mind. Indeed, if one ventures occasionally to "dress up" a little more than usual, she is very apt to hear "citified" pronounced in an audible whisper, and a tone not expressive of admiration. So we dress in calicoes, climb the mountains in bloomers, and sometimes take a little jaunt in a hay-cart, much to the astonishment if not delight of the proprietors thereof, who evidently regard us as a kind of natural curiosity. The great excitement is the arrival of the stages, twice a day, to and from the Profile House. From here we make excursions to all the places of interest in the Pemegiwasset Valley. Last week we started for the Flume, a gay party of us, bright and early, in a good-sized mountain-wagon, carrying our lunch-basket, a huge one, with us. But how describe the pleasures of that early ride through these glorious hills, from whose sides the mists were stealing slowly away! A succession of showers had made everything fresh and beautiful, and soon after leaving Thornton we came in full view of the Franconia Notch, the great rocky mass of the Profile Mountain, a type of sluggish strength; and the airy, towering grace of Lafayette, round which the clouds still hung, formed a picture of loveliness for our eyes to feast on till we reached the Flume House. One little incident of the ride I must relate. Half way to the Flume, we came upon a little rustic bower by the roadside, and just within its shade stood a tiny table covered with a white cloth. As we approached, a little bare-footed, curly-headed girl ran out of the house near by, and pulling off the covering, displayed a quantity of birch-bark baskets, filled with ripe raspberries, "Ten cents for the big ones and five for the small," said she, approaching us with some and looking up beseechingly. Of course we invested all our small "currency" in the tempting fruit, as most travelers in these regions do. I am told that some of these little berry maidens make quite a sum in the course of the season, and this money, carefully laid by, contributes largely toward paying for their education. After a drive of thirteen miles, we reached the Flume House, which now in its deserted state is fast falling to decay, only a small portion of it being occupied by one family. This house is owned by the proprietor of the Profile House, who, not caring to keep up two large establishments near each other, takes no pains to keep this one from ruin. As we walked through the empty corridors, we conjured up visions of moonlight nights, and flitting shadowy forms, when coming suddenly to the end of the long hall, where a bay-window opens on the long piazza, a sight met our astonished eyes the reverse of ghostlike. Hung over the railing and stretched out on the floor, were all the various paraphernalia of a woman's wardrobe, dripping wet. Somebody had evidently met with an accident, fallen into the Flume perhaps, or worse still, into that beautiful, enticing, treacherous pool, through whose crystal waters, golden in the sunlight, one can look down a depth of twenty-five feet. But where was the unfortunate one? That mystery was soon explained, for as we stood gazing at the garments, we overheard the following short colloquy, the speaker occupying some of the deserted rooms near by. "My dear, how do you feel? are you comfortable?" "Well, not very; I thought that perhaps one of the gentlemen would lend me an overcoat to sit on, the floor is so cold." Leaving the Flume House, we proceeded by a wild, rustic path, right through the woods, to the Pool. Sometimes it led through rocks cloven in twain, sometimes it was but a rough log. An length we began to descend by what seemed perilous steps, catching occasional glimpses of the dark chasm below. I had nearly reached the bottom, when my nerves received a shock at seeing a wild figure spring out from under a cleft of the rock to assist me. It was the Philosopher of the Pool, a queer old man, full of his theories of the interior crust of the earth, and very proud of his testimonials from crowned heads, (written, it is said, by people of the place, but in which he has implicit faith.) He ferried us around the Pool in a boat, moving it by means of ropes stretched from one side to the other, and gave us a thorough wetting by taking us directly in front of the little noisy waterfall, which comes tumbling in so gaily.

We bought some of his pictures, and went back to the Flume House, where, taking possession of the reception-room, we examined the contents of our basket, which, thanks to the good landlady, bore the inspection well. Then off for the Flume. About half an hour's walk brought us to the stream, whose granite bed, now almost dry, and smooth as a floor, forms the entrance to this wonderful place. Up, up we went, the rocks gradually growing higher, the air colder—everything looked wild and "eerie." We could almost fancy ourselves "ghosts forlorn" entering the domains of Pluto, and scarcely spoke to one another as we passed into the Flume, where the rocky sides seemed almost to meet overhead, and the great granite boulder wedged in between frowned us back, while underneath it the mountain stream dashed wildly along. Still on we went, up the moist, slippery stones, till we stood on the rustic log bridge, above the boulder, and gazed down that dizzy height on the dangerous path we had come.

All around here there are numberless points of interest, unknown to those who merely make the "grand tour," stopping only at fashionable hotels and going to the most famous places. Here we "take it easy," making many pedestrian excursions; finding out all the pretty little cascades and brooks within walking distance, astonishing the farmers with requests for buttermilk. "Why," said one good-natured old fellow, "do you like that stuff? We give it to the hogs." We have had plenty of showers; but the discomfort they occasion is amply made up by the brilliancy and number of the rainbows. One day we counted seven. One of them came right down into an apple tree within three rods of the house, fully dissipating the belief in the "pot of gold," that favorite myth of our childhood. Sometimes these same showers have caught us far away from home, and then what could be pleasanter than to take refuge in a wayside barn, where, camping down on the sweet new hay, we listened untiringly to the rich, mellow voice of our artist friend, E. W. NICHOLS, the life of our party, chanting sweet home ballads. We bring home a mountain appetite to every meal, and one of our party, noted for his want of that article, informed the landlord the other day, quite seriously, that he really was afraid he was getting ahead of his board bill.

Ah! well-a-day, and we must soon go home! back to stiffness and conventionalities. But the memory of the mountains, and our happy Summer play-day among them, will be one of the brightest pictures to hang on Winter's snowy wall. S.

COLORADO.

The Parks of Colorado—A New Watering-Place—Mountain Climbing in the Upper Air—Hunting on the "Backbone" of the Continent—Indians, their Language and Appearance.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CENTRAL CITY, Monday, Aug. 20, 1866.

The Rocky Mountains have a way of separating into two branches which after a few miles come together again, the spurs inclosing within their snowy peaks large islands of green and flourishing country. These are the "Parks" of Colorado and other Territories, for in the whole length of the mountains there are seven of these green oases in the midst of a white and dazzling wilderness, and those within the Territory are called the North, Middle and South Parks. They are the pleasure grounds of Colorado. From fourteen to twenty miles wide, and rather more than that in length, they form wide expanses of healthful forest and hill, of plain, lake and brook. In them the best hunting and fishing of the country is to be had, and they are the goal of many a pleasant party in the Summer and Fall. To reach them you have to cross the "Snowy Range" by one of its passes, and the journey is as picturesque as any of the mountain scenery of Switzerland or the Pyrenees. High snow-clad peaks in long succession, or vast masses of broad-based mountains, whose upper surface is broken into a hundred hills and rocky ridges, stretch on either hand miles and miles away. Once in the Park, quieter scenery meets the eye. The long hills are covered with forest, and traveling no longer reminds one of Jacob's ladder, reaching from the earth to the sky. But life is active enough. Hunting is very good, and elk, antelope, bison, (a small variety,) bears—brown, cinnamon and grizzly—with ducks, trout and bass, keep one in perpetual pursuit. The old guides who know the ground, can, if they will, lead the pleasure-seeker to delightful nooks where quiet lakes nestle among the woods, and where the romantically-disposed can enjoy themselves to their fill.

Coloradans are fond of thinking that when the Pacific Railroad brings travelers to their doors, Niagara and Saratoga will be deserted for the attractions of their own mountains, and their rocky and snow-covered hills rival the attractions of the sea-coast. And in truth, if pleasure-seekers are in want of a change, no pleasanter one could be made than to those cool valleys and breezy hills. The climate is delightful. At the time that your papers were lamenting over the heat, and New-Yorkers were falling by sun-stroke at the rate of a hundred a day, we in Colorado enjoyed the coolness of March, with the quiet loveliness of May. Blankets were a necessity at night, but in the daytime there was no need of an overcoat. Indeed, so far as temperature goes, the weather here is perfection itself. Winter is apt to bring tremendous hurricanes, which would sweep through the long valleys were it not that the air is here so light that wind no longer has its old power. There is hardly a house in the Territory that would keep on its foundation if the air here were as weighty as in the East. The winds come mostly from the South and West across the range, and on the crest of the high hills there is a perpetual breeze, which bends the stunted firs nearer still to the ground. But the Coloradans do not mind their winds—rather enjoy them, in fact, thinking probably that such thin air needs some stir to present enough of it to one's lungs. When the railroad shall have crept a little nearer, we confidently expect to see large hotels erected in suitable spots, and proper attractions offered to the deserters from Eastern Summer resorts. We permanent residents will be great gainers by the improvement, for nothing is more needed in the Territory than good hotels.

Climbing the mountains is a much more difficult feat here than in the East. To the natural fatigue and panting is added a distress arising from the insufficient supply of oxygen to the lungs. In truth we live at Alpine heights, and it is not strange if we experience the difficulties of climbers of Swiss mountains. At Denver, though on a flat plain, the traveler stands nearly as high as Mount Washington, and, coming into the mountains, he rises about as high again, and then descends till he makes his permanent abiding in Central, Idaho, Georgetown or some other town, most of which are eight or nine thousand feet above the sea. The air is thin, and seems to grow thinner, or at least the difficulty of climbing increases with each month. A horse or Indian pony is an absolutely requisite adjunct, and a journey to any distance cannot be made without one, for the very simple reason that a hotel is by no means an absolute certainty in the traveler's calculations, and he may have to carry his own food. The animals often show that they are much better fitted for climbing than their masters. They seem to like it, and I have seen more than one pony who will mount the steep places with almost the agility of a goat, and with much greater ease than his two-legged master. A wagon road is now in progress of construction, leading into the Middle Park, the one most frequented, and in a month or two a wagon can be taken in with the utmost readiness. Hitherto packing on the backs of mules or ponies was the only resort, and then, in some cases, the animals had to be left in the park to be gobbled up by the Indians, on account of high streams. That happened this Spring to a party who were in the park at the time of a great snow-storm, which fell in May. The snow speedily began to melt, and flooded the streams.

You have no idea of the power of these little streams in a flood. They are very rapid, and run down very steep courses. The power of the water is such that it is difficult to stand in it knee high, and it is very dangerous to send a pony across in a place deep enough to allow the down coming stream to strike his side. The adventurers for Bear River had to cross Grand River, one of the forks of the Colorado, at a time when it was high, and several of them were drowned and many more were reported to be.

I saw in Central, the other day, CHARLIE UTTER, a young mountaineer, who has been lying in the Middle Park suffering from a wound given him in accident by a hunting companion. He is a good specimen of a race of men who are rapidly seeing the last of their best days in this part of the mountains. He was clad in dressed deer-skins, fashioned something like a coat and pantaloons, though on the Mexican order, with fringes at the side. Hunting, as I have said, is very good in the parks, and in the Winter leopards, called "mountain lions" here, bears and beaver are plenty enough to keep a hunter active. There are hundreds of men in the Territory who within five years have hunted over the places where large and important towns are now established. Even within two years in Central, the largest of the mountain towns, a "mountain lion" was seen to cross the road.

A year ago the banks of a dry stream which leads into the Arkansas, were the scene of a fearful slaughter of the Indians by two Colorado regiments, under command of Col. CHIVINGTON. The Indians numbered from 500 to 600 warriors, squaws and papooses, and only three or four were spared. There were either one or two squaws and two children saved by some strange mercy. One of the squaws now lives in Nevada, a town near Central. One of the children, when brought into the place, was shown a picture of a herd of scampering buffalo. Though only 6 years old, the little fellow dropped on one knee and made the motions of drawing the bow and sending off the arrow. He was a bright little fellow. The Indian children I have noticed are much more interesting than the older redskins, who wear a morose and stubborn air, and often show the effects of fire-water. They sit dogged and sullen, and refuse to speak. But the children are interesting as Italian *bambinos*, and speak their language, at least the Sioux, as sweet and clear as the Italian itself. I was much surprised to hear such liquid sounds, as in common, I suppose with most persons who have gained their ideas of Indians from COOPER, I expected them to converse chiefly in *ughs*. I have not heard the men say much, however, and their utterance may be as guttural as I imagined it. They are a much heavier-featured race than I expected to find them. Indeed, they are a much meaner people than I anticipated, and as they sit before you, with their flat noses and thick, dull features, silent and dogged, the impression received is anything but favorable. I was never so much inclined to believe the stories of their ferocious cruelty which are so common here as after I had seen the men. They seemed capable of any act. The only respectable one I saw was an old, withered chief, who in feature, manner and expression showed much higher qualities than his fellows.

While riding on the stage we passed a procession which very much excited the curiosity of our party. Three Indians came along in Indian file, the forward one carrying with great ostentation the calumet, or "pipe of peace." The others had large bags, which flapped and flapped as their ponies trotted along under the broiling sun. The leader maintained his stoical aspect, but the others, both painted in brilliant red, looked at us and grinned with all their might. We learned that they had been sent to get the bones of an Indian who had been killed nearly two years ago, and give them Christian (?) burial. They seem to be as averse as whites to having the bones of their friends lie out in unconsecrated ground. C.

The Rice Crop of South Carolina—Its History.

From the Charleston News, Aug. 23.

Previous to the late struggle the article of rice, after cotton, was the most important commodity of export from this State, the amount shipped to coastwise and foreign ports being generally some three to four million dollars in value.

As many of our readers know, its culture here was accidental. A vessel in distress from the Island of Madagascar having put into this port about the year 1703, a small quantity of the seed was procured from the Captain by LANDGRAVE SMITH, who planted it on a piece of low ground near the corner of the present East Bay and Longitude Lane. The season being propitious, the grain grew luxuriantly: and from this small experiment the cultivation rapidly spread through the country. Before the Revolution of 1776 its growth was entirely confined to the inland swamps, and its culture was precarious, owing to the difficulty of supplying the fields with fresh water; but, notwithstanding this obstacle, the growth increased rapidly, and for the ten years from 1720 to 1730, the export averaged about 30,000 bbls. a year; from 1730 to 1740 over 40,000 per annum; and one year just previous to the Revolution it had attained the considerable sum of 70,000 bbls. Soon after the peace of 1783 the value of the river swamps for the growth of the plant was discovered, and Mr. GILEON DUPONT, of St. James Goose Creek Parish, made public his system of water culture, which, in a few years, caused almost the entire abandonment of the island for the river swamp. Owing, however, to its having to compete with low-priced East India rice, the increased value of laborers, and the uncertainty of the crops in many localities, the amount of the grain produced had not increased for many years before our late war, the exportation generally amounting from 120,000 to 150,000 tierces.

Perhaps there is no plant growing that has surrounding it a more trying atmosphere for the white man during the months of August and September, and even the negro suffers so much from pleurisy and pneumonia that on some plantations it has been said that there was no increase in the population. It can be easily seen that there are many difficulties in the cultivation of this staple which will perhaps cramp its growth for many years under the present state of affairs.

In consequence of the above-mentioned difficulties and the general demoralization arising from the sudden change in the *status* of the negro, there has been almost an entire failure of the crop of the past season, and the result of the present year's planting is looked for with great anxiety, many fearing that for some years at least the crop will nearly cease to be grown. Our inquiries have been attended with some difficulty, and in the following statement we can only promise our readers an approach to accuracy:

Commencing north of Charleston, we meet the large rice district tributary to Georgetown, (S. C.) consisting of the rice lands on the Waccamaw, Pee Dee, Black River, Sampit Creek, &c., and immediately adjacent the important North and South Santee District. This portion of the State, in a successful year before the war, would send to market about 60,000 tierces of rice. But a portion of this valuable land is under cultivation, and the remainder will only make a limited crop—the growth of this district being estimated, should no storm or other casualty occur, at about 250,000 bushels, equal to some 12,000 tierces clean rice. In this section are located, on Waccamaw River, the noble rice fields where the late Col. J. J. WARD cultivated the famous big grain rice, the most superior species of the grain ever sent to market.

The next district is the Cooper River rice fields, where most of the planters are cultivating but a small part of their estates, and we are informed that much of this small crop is in poor condition. These lands are very fertile, and some of them have been known to produce 80 to 90 bushels to the acre, and in a good season the yield of these lands will amount to 25,000 tierces, but they are quite uncertain in consequence of a deficient supply of fresh water in dry seasons, the river being at such times brackish through much of its course. We have heard the crop of this season very differently stated, some placing it at 40,000 bushels and others as high as 100,000. We take a medium and place it at 60,000 bushels, equal to 3,000 tierces.

To the south lie the Pon Pon rice fields on the Edisto River, at which point there is but little land in cultivation; the Ashepoo rice fields, where we learn there are some excellent crops, and the Combahee River plantations. In this region lies the elegant estate of Jehossee Island, belonging to the Hon. WILLIAM AIKEN. The yield of this district the present season is estimated at about 100,000 bushels, equal to 5,000 tierces. It is stated that there are some good crops on the South Carolina side of the the Savannah River, and that Mr. DANIEL HEYWARD has here a superior show of rice, which he has made by the most untiring effort and skillful management, and that he will be able to send to market near 60,000 bushels. It is estimated that Charleston will get from this source about 100,000 bushels, equal to 5,000 tierces clean rice. We have no certain intelligence from Georgia, but if we estimate the yield there at one-third that of South Carolina, the rice crop of South Carolina and Georgia for the present year will give the following result:

ESTIMATE OF THE RICE CROP IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA FOR 1866.

	Clean Rice.
Waccamaw, Pee Dee and Santee District, tcs	12,000
Cooper River District, tcs	3,000
Pon Pon, Ashepoo, Combahee and vicinity, tcs	5,000
Savannah Back River (amount to come to Charleston,) tcs	5,000
Crop of Georgia, tcs	8,000
Total, tcs	33,000

There is, perhaps, a limited amount planted on the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, and some inland rice produced in the interior. The latter will, to a certain extent, if the price keeps up, be brought to this market by railroad, but the above estimate will not be much changed by these elements. The dangers now are an equinoctial gale and bad work during harvest. To show our readers the complete prostration of this branch of agriculture by the war, we give the receipts at this point during the years 1859 and 1860 and 1860 and 1861, and the same for 1865 and 1866, and conjecturally for 1866 and 1867:

	Tierces.
Receipts at Charleston from Sept 1, 1859, to Aug. 31, 1860	154,970
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1860, to Aug. 31, 1861	126,269
Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865, to Aug. 31, 1866	4,025
Estimated for 1866 and 1867	25,000

The Goose Question in the Louisville City Court—The Affair Getting Serious—What has Come from it—One Judge to be Brought Before Another—The City Attorney Refuses to Act.

From the Louisville Courier, Aug. 24.

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." A few mornings ago Mr. W. KAYE, the Chief of Police, had a number of ordinance warrants issued against owners of geese for violating the ordinance prohibiting the raising of that interesting aquatic fowl—the goose. On the warrants being presented before the City Court, Judge JOHN JOYES, who was acting as Judge *pro tem.*, dismissed them, giving as his reasons for so doing that the ordinance was unconstitutional. At this Mr. KAYE made some remarks, inquiring as to his duty in this matter, stating that he was sworn in to obey the laws and ordinances, &c. The Judge referred him for advice to the City Attorney. Some other remarks were then made by the Chief of Police, which Judge JOYES construed as intended for a contempt of court, for which he ordered him to be confined in jail for three hours, and on the Chief making some remarks as he was being let out, the Judge further fined him $3. The imprisonment and fine were both remitted immediately afterward on a motion from Mr. BAIRD. This is a brief summary of the case as it occurred. But in this we were mistaken. On Wednesday morning the question was sprung regarding the right of the City Judge to imprison in the Workhouse, and his right to discharge prisoners confined in there. On Wednesday morning the Judge ordered that all the females who were confined in the Workhouse should be brought into court on Thursday morning, in order that their cases might be examined into; and further ordered that all the prisoners, whether male or female, confined for over thirty days, be brought in for discharge, on the ground that no person charged with misdemeanor can be held in the Workhouse for over thirty days in default of bond for good behavior.

On Wednesday afternoon a petition was presented before Judge MUIR, of the Common Pleas Court, asking that a prohibition be served on Judge JOYES to prevent him from taking any jurisdiction over cases disposed of by Judge HARBESON, and Judge MUIR issued the prohibition, which was served on Judge JOYES immediately after the opening of the Court yesterday morning. In the meantime, J. KIRKPATRICK, the Workhouse keeper, refused to obey the order of the Court in bringing in the prisoner as ordered on Wednesday morning.

On this being laid before Judge JOYES, a motion was made and a rule ordered against KIRKPATRICK for refusing to obey the order of the Court, which was placed on record.

The prohibition being then presented, the Judge denied the right of the Common Pleas Court to issue a prohibition against him, but allowed it, the prohibition, to remain in abeyance. It being then about 10 o'clock, the Court adjourned until 11:30, Deputy Marshal AKERS having been sent after the Workhouse keeper. At 11:30 the Court was again in session. Mr. W. G. REASOR, Commonwealth's Attorney, arose and stated to the Court that the order of the Court issued against Mr. KIRKPATRICK had been enforced, and that Mr. KIRKPATRICK had given bonds for his appearance Friday morning, and had also sent in all the females committed to the Workhouse during his (Judge JOYES') being on the bench, but, having advised with Mr. ELLIOT, City Counsel, and the Mayor, positively refused to bring in the prisoners sentenced prior to Judge JOYES taking the bench, acting in accordance with the prohibition.

However, before this statement was made by Mr. REASOR, a resolution was offered and unanimously adopted by the members of the bar present, recognizing the justice of His Honor Judge JOYES' remarks, and in fully indorsing his action, at the same time tendering him their thanks and unhesitating support.

Six women were then brought before the Court from the Workhouse, who had been imprisoned for various offences, principally for being drunk and disorderly. Judge JOYES discharged all these by taking their own bonds, &c.

Mr. REASOR then arose and said that he had no cases to present; that although he liked the Judge, he did not recognize his right to sit on the bench, he not having been regularly elected that day, and could not therefore consistently present any cases before him. The Judge then disposed of one or two drunken and disorderly cases, and the Court adjourned.

The question as to the right of the Common Pleas Court to issue a prohibition against the Judge of the City Court will be tried before Judge MUIR, in the Criminal Court-room, this morning at 10 A. M. The end of the affair is looked for with a great deal of interest.

In the meantime the people are smiling over the origin of the difficulty—the goose question—and when we get back to that we may as well notice the following note from some enthusiastic females in the lower end of town, sent to Judge JOYES yesterday morning:

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25, 1866.

Judge Joyes:

DEAR SIR: We, the owners of geese in the lower part of the city, are under lasting obligations to your Honor for the very laudable display of independence manifested by your Honor in directing the warrants issued against us for being the owners of geese to be dismissed, and, from what we can learn of public opinion with regard to the course your Honor pursued, we have no hesitation in saying that it is universally approved, and nearly all who have thus expressed their opinion thought, on first reading the proceedings of the Court in the papers, that it was a hoax, but, upon finding that it was no hoax, all, with one accord, said that if the author of the goose ordinance could be ascertained that he should be presented with a pewter medal, and a white plume made of the tail feathers of our geese. We are poor women, and the feathers of our geese make good, warm beds for ourselves and children, and we cannot see how or what injury can result from them, as they eat nothing but the grass on the common and help to empty the filthy pools by drinking the water. Again we say that we are under lasting obligations to you.

Although females, we are all right on the goose.

Terrible End of a Notorious Character in Poughkeepsie.

From the Poughkeepsie Log Book, Aug. 27.

Friday afternoon last three individuals, named respectively WALTER S. FULLER, CHARLES DAVIDSON and AARON WARD took a horse and wagon belonging to Mr. BARRINGER, who resides on the Salt Point road about one and a half miles from this city, and proceeded to Hyde Park, where they indulged in drinking, abused the bar-tender at JONES & HOLMES's Hotel and left without paying their bill. On their way to Poughkeepsie they assaulted three laborers, two of them named PERCY and the other IRVING. One of the PERCYS was hit in the head with a stone and badly injured. During the *mêlée* or pursuit AARON WARD fired a revolver at one of the laborers, the ball however not taking effect. The desperadoes then fled, while the laborers went immediately to Hyde Park and placed the matter in the hands of Officer MANNING of that place. On Saturday that officer came to Poughkeepsie and arrested both DAVIDSON and FULLER and took them to Hyde Park before Justice DENNIS, who fined them each $25. Not having the funds to pay the fine they were committed to jail in this city and Poughkeepsie officers were sent in pursuit of WARD.

On Sunday it was said WARD had been seen going toward Mr. BARRINGER's residence, which is on the Salt Point Turnpike, about a mile and a half in a northeasterly direction from this city. A carriage was procured and Officers HALSTED and VANDERVORT started for the place shortly after noon, both well armed, knowing that they had a desperate character to deal with.

In the meantime WARD was eating his dinner very quietly at Mr. BARRINGER's, the family being present. While the meal was being consumed one of Mr. BARRINGER's family, looking out of the window, exclaimed, "there is a whole wagon load of men stopping here." WARD immediately arose from the table and approached the window. On seeing the officers he darted out of the house and proceeded to the barn. Previously WARD had remarked, "They will not take me alive."

Soon after WARD reached the barn Officers HALSTED and VANDERVORT entered the building and proceeded to the hay-mow.

There in one corner lay the headless body of AARON WARD, the sides of the building covered with his brains and spattered with blood, while above, hanging on a nail, was a part of the scalp and skull of the suicide, which had been blown there, the hair still hanging from it. By the side of the body was a double-barreled gun with one barrel discharged. To all appearances he had placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth, and with his right hand, which was blackened with powder, pulled the trigger. It was indeed a terrible sight! All about the loft were seen pieces of flesh and clots of blood. The entire face was gone. On the lower floor of the building was a large pool of blood, which had dripped down through the crevices of the floor. He had fulfilled his promise never to be taken alive.

Near the body of the unfortunate man was found an envelope with the following on one side:

I shot myself, and don't think that any one did it but myself. A. WARD.

On the other side these words were visible: "and LINDA, take care of all my things I leave here." LINDA is a cousin of WARDS. Coroner HAIGHT held an inquest on the remains, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts, after which the body was handed over to the friends.

AARON WARD bore a very bad reputation in Poughkeepsie. He was one of a class of roughs who have been and are now a terror to the city. While we earnestly and deeply sympathize with the afflicted mother, who is an estimable woman, and one or two of the brothers of the deceased, in their affliction, yet we may be excused if we do not sorrow bitterly over this wise dispensation of Providence.

A Skillful and Daring Theft.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Aug. 24.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning a young man, well attired, applied to a clerk in the office of Mr. A. MARCHAND, on Common-street, for the return of a watch he had left there on the preceding Saturday. The clerk, who was the only person connected with the establishment in the office at the time, went to the rear to the safe in which the watch had been placed. After a very brief absence he returned to the front with the watch, and, as he did so, perceived the young man leaving. At the instant, some one on the street apprised him that a case of diamonds in the window had been stolen, and he saw the applicant for the watch and another man cross the street and go into the St. Charles Hotel. It was found that $35,000 worth of jewelry had been stolen from the window. The man who asked for the watch sought to take the clerk away from the front, while a confederate jumped over the counter and snatched the jewels from the window. The clerk pursued the two men through the hotel, saw them emerge into Gravier-street, and there enter a cab, which conveyed them to the rear of the city. It is understood the police have information sufficient to enable them to identify and bring to justice the audacious thieves.

Doth It Speak Plainly?

From the New-York Evangelist, Aug. 16.

Many persons who hear about the great Atlantic cable, and who get it into their heads that it is a kind of speaking tube or ear-trumpet through which sound can be heard through the water at a distance of two thousand miles, still have an idea that it must speak in a hesitating and broken manner. Doth it not peep and mutter, making signs that can only be guessed out after a fashion, and that are liable to endless mistakes? These are fair questions, and deserve a fair answer. Perhaps the following explanation will help us to understand the matter better. It is the testimony of one of the most competent men living in regard to the old Atlantic cable, Prof. THOMSON, of Glasgow, who was on board the *Agamemnon* in both the expeditions of 1858, who was in the *Great Eastern* last year, and who has just come out in the expedition to Newfoundland. At a public meeting in England, held in June, 1859, he said:

"I have no doubt that a hundred words an hour may easily be transmitted through the Atlantic Cable, and I will give the reason. The first Atlantic Cable, in a failing state, in such a state, indeed, as rendered it scarcely possible to transmit messages at all, recorded two words per minute, *with the most complete distinctness;* the cable at that time, too, suffering so much from insulation that it was impossible to get a signal recorded through it at all by any ordinary instrument. The results of those messages, recorded by hand and not by relay, *are specimens of telegraphing as clear as can possibly be shown upon any telegraph line whatever*, whether long or short. I appeal to the recorded telegram, (in the Company's office in Old Broad-street at the present time,) of the important message from the President of the United States to Queen VICTORIA as a proof of what I say; for with the exception of one wrong letter, which is obviously an inadvertence, there is no mistake from the beginning to the end of that very long dispatch. I wish to correct an erroneous impression which got afloat to the great injury of the Atlantic Telegraph scheme and to the poor old cable, to the effect that the mistakes which appeared in the public telegrams were due to the inefficient working of that cable. The fact is that these messages came out clear and distinct from the Atlantic Cable, without a single letter wrong, and the errors were in the subsequent transmission from Valentia. These mistakes may easily be accounted for. 'Verse takes Europa's mails and passengers,' for example. That came out quite accurately at Valentia, 'Persia takes Europa's mails and passengers;' but the similarity of sound between 'Persia' and 'Verse' easily accounts for the error in the subsequent transmission. *Not one of the mistakes, I repeat, originated with the Atlantic part of the conducting line.*"

If they could do that with the old cable, when it was almost ready to give up the ghost, what may they not fairly expect to do with the new one, which is twice as large, and whose insulation is said to be *a hundred times* more perfect than the old one ever was? Already it transmits twelve words a minute with the utmost distinctness, and with improved instruments, they think, will still do much better.

ARMY PAY NOT REDUCED.—The following circular, from the office of the Paymaster-General, effectually disposes of the unpleasant rumor which has been making a sensation among many officers and soldiers of the army, that Congress had provided for the pay to continue only during the rebellion, and that the President's general peace proclamation would reduce it to the old standard:

"*Circular to Chief Paymasters.*—The Proclamation of the President, of Aug. 20, 1866, does not in any way affect the pay and allowance of officers and enlisted men of the United States army."

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice to all officers of customs that in conformity with the proclamations of the President on the 2d of April last and on the 20th of the present month, permits are no longer necessary in the shipment of arms, ammunition, or other merchandise into any of the States recently in insurrection, and that all the ports of the United States, without exception, are placed on the same footing, and are governed by the same general laws and regulations of the Department.

OBITUARY.

Death of Col. Francis W. Clarke, U. S. A.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 27.

We regret to learn that this most respected officer, after a brief illness, died in Florida of congestive chills. In May last he was ordered South, and he left this city, where he had been stationed for over two years.

Col. CLARKE, at the time of his death, was Major of the Fifth United States Artillery and Brevet Colonel U. S. A. He was a native of New-York State, and his father was Gen. NEWMAN S. CLARKE, of Virginia. In 1836, when quite a youth, he entered West Point and graduated high in the class of 1840, and was subsequently teacher of mathematics and chemistry at the institution. When the war broke out he was stationed in Utah, having been a prominent officer in the Salt Lake expedition. He returned to his command, and until prevented by rheumatic troubles, was a most efficient officer in the Army of the Potomac. His constitution was unable to endure the exposure of camp life, and reluctantly he accepted the post of Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State of Maine, where he remained long enough to evince such peculiar aptitude for the difficult duties of the position that he was transferred to this State, where he acted in the same capacity.

How well he discharged the delicate trust, the General Government, all the officials of this State, from the Governor to the humblest citizen who had occasion to consult with him, can testify to. He was courteous and forbearing, and though surrounded by temptation, his integrity placed him above suspicion; while his remarkable evenness of temper enabled him to perform the complicated duties of his office with satisfaction even to those who suffered from the justice of his decisions.

On his arrival in Florida he was stationed at Tallahassee, and Gen. FOSTER appointed him Assistant Inspector-General of that Department. The army will mourn the loss of a loyal officer, who during twenty-five years of service reflected credit upon the profession of arms; and though unmarried, in the family circle he was loved as a faithful son and true brother. In the city his memory will be cherished by many of our best citizens, who regret his loss and sympathise deeply with those who will be sorely afflicted by this event.

Prof. John A. Porter.

From the New-Haven Journal, Aug. 27.

After protracted sufferings, borne with Christian fortitude and patience, Prof. JOHN ADDISON PORTER, of New-Haven, departed this life Saturday, Aug. 25, at the age of 43. He was a man of fine intellectual ability, versatile, cultivated, enthusiastic and industrious. As an instructor in both the academical and scientific departments of Yale College, he acquired the respect and affection of the students.

He was born March 15, 1823, and graduated at Yale College in 1842. He entered college a resident of Philadelphia, where his father was engaged in business, but his early home was Catskill, N. Y., where his grandfather, Rev. DAVID PORTER, D. D., was a distinguished clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. Soon after graduating, he was appointed a tutor, and then a Professor of Rhetoric, in Delaware College, where he remained until 1847. He soon determined to direct his attention to the subject of chemistry, and after a course of preparatory studies in Europe, under the guidance of LIEBIG, and at home with the best opportunities which the country afforded, he became in 1850 Professor of Chemistry applied to the Arts, in Brown University. Upon the death of Prof. JOHN P. NORTON of Yale College, Mr. PORTER was invited, in September, 1852, to succeed him as Professor of Agricultural Chemistry. During the absence of Prof. SILLIMAN on his second European tour, Mr. PORTER supplied his place as Lecturer on Chemistry to the Senior Class, with great acceptance to his hearers. The proper duties of his professorship, however, pertained to the Analytical Laboratory, out of which has grown the "Sheffield Scientific School." In the development of this institution, Mr. PORTER was earnestly engaged until his resignation, two years since.

Dr. Thomas Bradley, of Rochester.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 21.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death, at his residence in this city, at 4 o'clock this morning, of Dr. THOMAS BRADLEY.

Dr. BRADLEY had been a resident of Rochester from the age of eight years, in 1834, when the family of his father, Dr. HUGH BRADLEY, came here. He studied medicine in his father's office, and entered the Medical College at Geneva, graduating in 1848. Since that year he had been a constant and successful practitioner in this city, ranking among the foremost of the profession. Of a warm and impulsive nature, he was a fast friend. Of a charitable disposition, he never tired in doing good work for the sick and the orphan. He was identified with the establishment of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and its annual fairs, which for the last twenty-five years have given it main support, were largely indebted to his energetic aid for the success which always attended them. With the founding and growth of St. Mary's Hospital, also, he was largely identified, and up to the period when his health commenced to fail he was its physician. In politics Dr. BRADLEY was a positive Democrat, and for a long time he was an active and influential leader on the Democratic side in this city and county. He was present at the obsequies of the late Col. GALLERY, last week, since which time he had been confined to the house. He was perfectly resigned to death, and his faculties were bright and clear to the last.

James C. Vandyke, Esq.

From the Philadelphia Age, Aug. 27.

We regret to announce the death of this gentleman, which occurred at his residence in this city on Saturday. It will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends, who recognized in Mr. VANDYKE a man of singular earnestness of purpose—a brave, true man—who had held high position among us, and was in every respect worthy of the affectionate regard of which he was the object. Mr. VANDYKE was born near Abington, Montgomery County, and after receiving a careful home education, entered college, and graduated with distinguished honors. He subsequently studied law in this city, and was admitted to the bar, where he soon took a prominent position, both as an advocate and counsellor. At a later period in life he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. After retiring from that position, his failing health prevented him from engaging actively in the laborious duties of his profession, or taking a prominent part in the stirring events of the times. Although his death was not unexpected, it falls none the less heavily upon those who knew and esteemed him.

The Author of the "Harp of a Thousand Strings."

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Aug. 21.

The papers are all announcing the death of a young Cincinnatian—a poet and an artist—to whom is attributed the authorship of the "Harp of a Thousand Strings." We have reason to know he was not the author of that famous burlesque. The sermon was never actually delivered, of course, but something similar to it was heard by a young lawyer of Woodville, Mississippi, who repeated it in a conversation with a Methodist minister, who then resided at Clinton, in this State, and now resides in the parish of Morehouse. He had no idea of its getting into print; but the clerical gentleman, who is a great humorist—a man of fine sense, of unexceptionable character, and than whom no one is more respected and beloved by those who know him—wrote it out, making some additions to it, and it was shown around among friends, until finally it got into print. Once started, it went the rounds. Probably no production was ever so extensively published by the press of the United States. Many imitations of it appeared, and the Cincinnatian may have been the author of one of them—but none equalled the original in absurdity and rich humor. The author has written many other humorous things, most of which have never got into print, for he is not ambitious of that sort of fame. But, we repeat that he is a preacher of the Methodist Church, now residing in Morehouse, a Christian gentleman, and a man of a high order of intellect.

The Murderer of Mrs. Rollins in Georgia, Identified.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, Aug. 18.

The negro WILLIAM DENNIS *alias* THOMAS JOHNSON, and what else we know not, was fully identified yesterday as the murderer of Mrs. ROLLINS, who was killed in Wilkinson county some time since. By orders of Gov. JENKINS he is to be confined here until the Court in Wilkinson County can try him. This negro some time ago was brought before the Mayor charged with fighting, and was fined $10. He did not have the money, and sent for a watch as security for its payment. Marshal GRIER carried the watch to a jeweler, who instantly recognized it as one belonging to Mr. DAN. DENNISON, and which had been stolen. Upon examination, he was committed to jail for this offence. Attention being directed to him, he was found to exactly fill the description of one of the murderers of Mrs. ROLLINS, for whose apprehension a large reward had been offered. He gave his name to the Mayor as THOMAS JOHNSON. Governor JENKINS being informed of the affair, telegraphed to hold him in custody.

Yesterday morning an officer from Macon came over, by direction of the relatives of Mrs. ROLLINS, and brought with him a negro who had worked with WILLIAM in Macon. At the jail this negro went with the officer through the rooms, but saw no BILL. That worthy, hearing his former fellow-workman's voice, had remained in his cell. It was suggested that the Macon freedman go there, when BILL came out, combing his head and looking at the party. The visiting freedman immediately recognized the veritable WILLIAM. BILL denied, with many an oath, ever having seen him before, but the other was equally as positive. After the officer had left BILL remarked to his fellow colored prisoners that he knew "that nigger," and he (BILL) was "gone up."

OLD COPPER COINS.—The Hartford *Times* of the 25th inst says: "The genuine old copper heads are becoming plentier. In addition to the two Connecticut pennies of 1787 dug up on the Asylum grounds, and the one of 1738, noticed yesterday, one was shown us last evening of 1734; to-day we have two others, 1744 and 1731; and another, dug up not long since on ABIJAH WOODRUFF's land, on Maple avenue, bearing the ancient date of 1690—under the reign of WILLIAM III.—whose head it bears, and two years before his shameful massacre of the Macdonalds at Glencoe. A part of the French army, in the old French war, was encamped on what was then vacant land just east of this lot."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Union County Convention in Ohio.

At a Conference of the National Union and Democratic Executive Committees of Hamilton County, Ohio, held at Cincinnati on the 25th inst., it was resolved to call a County Convention for the nomination of gentlemen to represent the First and Second Districts in Congress, and county officers and magistrates. The Convention is to be held on the 4th of September, (Tuesday,) at Cincinnati. The call invites all citizens of the county, without regard to their political antecedents, to send delegates "who are friends of the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, the President of the United States, in restoring the States of this great Union; who are in favor of the earliest practicable admission of the members of Congress of all the States, under the Constitution, and the laws in pursuance thereof, without other condition or qualification; who sincerely desire a speedy and complete resumption of the cordial and fraternal relations of peace and amity which once prevailed between all parts and sections of our common country, and who wish to restore and renew this Union in all its purity, strength and power, at once and forever; all voters opposed to the Radical disunion policy of the present Congress, in excluding the Southern States from their Constitutional right in the Union and to their attempt to force negro suffrage upon the people of the District of Columbia, against their will legally expressed at the polls, by a vote of seven thousand to fifty-seven of the white men of the District; and are opposed to the party that dare not make negro suffrage an issue at the coming election in the State of Ohio, where the negroes are fewer in number and more intelligent than in the District of Columbia, but at the same time have nominated Messrs. EGGLESTON and HAYES who voted for that infamous measure, thus proving that they, as a party, are in favor of negro suffrage, and have deceived the people by declaring that it is not now an issue—thus, too, while trying to evade the issue at home—have been guilty of unparalleled meanness, in upholding the effort to force negro suffrage upon the people of the District of Columbia, who have no representation in Congress of their own election or choice.

Ratification Meeting in Georgia.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, Aug. 25.

A large meeting of the people of Muscogee County—embracing the leading men of all former political organizations—was held in Temperance Hall on Thursday evening. Hon. A. H. CHAPPELL was called to the chair.

In explaining the objects of the meeting, he reviewed the political events since the close of the war, showing that President JOHNSON, following in the footsteps and adopting the policy of his predecessor in the Executive chair, had taken the ground that the States were indestructible, and secession or disunion impossible; while the Radical Party, controlling Congress in both branches, held that there had been a *de facto* disunion; that the seceding States had been subjugated, and must be held and governed as conquered provinces. This was the broad issue presented to the country, and recognized by the late Philadelphia Convention, which had adopted the policy of the President and had effected a union of the conservative men of all parts of the country with a view to the securing of its triumph.

A committee of seven appointed to present some form of action for the meeting, reported the following preamble and resolution:

The people of Georgia and of the other Southern States, have participated, by their delegates in the National Union Convention, recently held at Philadelphia, and being deeply interested in the influence and results of its labors upon the public opinion of the whole country, and through public opinion on the policy and action of the Government of the United States, and it being, therefore, highly suitable and proper that the proceedings of that Convention should be the subject of review and consideration by us as a portion of the Southern people: Be it therefore

Resolved, by the citizens of Muscogee County in mass meeting assembled, That we ratify the action of said Convention, and hereby indorse the declaration of principles put forth by it, cherishing the hope and confidence that their practical recognition by the people and Government of the United States, is all that is wanted to heal the wounds of our country and make it whole again, and to insure the permanent harmony, integrity and well-being of our great Federal Republic.

Prov. Gov. JOHNSON, in response to a call of the meeting, strongly urged the adoption of the preamble and resolution reported. He made several legal points in support of the policy of the President and the Declaration of Principles adopted by the Convention: 1. That the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress was adopted by that body in violation of the provision which gives each State in the Union a right to be represented when amendments to the Constitution are *proposed*. 2. The majority of Congress, in requiring the Southern States, as a condition precedent to representation, to allow negro suffrage, trampled upon that clause of the Federal Constitution which leaves each State free to determine for itself the qualifications of its voters. 3. That the South had in good faith accepted the conditions of restoration imposed by the President—including the abolition of Slavery and the extension of equal rights of person and property to freedmen—and the great question now was whether the States should be admitted to representation and equal rights without further conditions, or under the new conditions imposed by Congress. He paid a just tribute to the President for his magnanimity, justice and firmness, said that the action of the Convention was already pouring oil on the troubled waters, and that he anticipated the happiest results from its meeting and deliberations. He believed that the struggle would end in the complete restoration of the people of the South to their former rights—that such a consummation was now only a question of time. The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The Ratification Meeting in Washington.

A large Johnson mass meeting was held in front of the City Hall, Washington, on Saturday evening. PHILIP R. FENDALL, Esq., presided, and addresses were made at the principal stands by Gen. WARD, of Ohio; Hon. E. O. PERRIN, of New-York; Hon. R. T. MERRICK, of Washington; Hon. A. J. ROGERS, of New-Jersey, and Major-Gen. HEATH, of Nebraska. The meeting was enthusiastic, and any allusion to the Philadelphia Convention, or the mention of the President's name, sufficed to call forth the most hearty applause. The speakers were especially eloquent in defending and sustaining the reconstruction policy of the President and the action of the Philadelphia Convention. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens who are sincerely interested and concerned in the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union, to lay aside all party proclivities and predilections, and come and work together as one grand "National Union Party" for the success of the principles laid down by the Convention, and the consequent restoration of permanent peace, happiness and Union.

Resolved, That the late manœuvring of the Radicals to gain over the votes of our Irish fellow-citizens can only be regarded by the latter with ridicule and contempt, particularly when it is remembered that the Radicals have always been the bitter enemies of the Irish race, and that their leader, THADDEUS STEVENS, only recently declared in a public speech the negro to be far better and more deserving than the Irish or Germans; and that during the last session they were careful not to consummate any measure for the benefit of those whose votes they now aim to secure.

Resolved, That the interest of the public welfare imperatively demands that all the Departments of the Government should be thoroughly purged, and that the enemies of the President, and all persons opposed to his wise policy, and now in the enjoyment of Government patronage, should no longer be permitted to occupy their positions, to his embarrassment and the public detriment.

Resolved, That in ANDREW JOHNSON, the President of the United States, we have a man fully adequate to discharge the high and responsible duties of that office—a man of unselfish patriotism and sterling worth, whose whole course in public life has demonstrated his attachment and devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and whose plan of reconstruction establishes his wisdom, foresight and statesmanship, and must succeed; and we tender to him our earnest coöperation in his patriotic efforts to preserve intact the Constitution, protect and guard the rights of the States, secure peace and harmony throughout the Union, and elevate us as a nation to a degree of prosperity and greatness unexampled in the history of the world.

Letters were read from several gentlemen who were unable to be present, among them Gen. G. CUSTER, Hon. S. S. COX and CHARLES W. CARRIGAN, Esq.

Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT, of Massachusetts; Hon. JOHN R. RIDGE, of California; and Hon. D. S. GOODING, of Indiana, Marshal of the District of Columbia, were present, and were to have addressed the meeting, but ere their turn was reached it was close upon midnight, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Philadelphia Convention and for the President of the United States.

Meanwhile the friends of Ireland who favor President JOHNSON's restoration policy, assembled in large numbers in front of the west wing of the City Hall. This was deemed necessary in consequence of the vast multitude gathered around the main stand. The stand was handsomely decorated with American and Irish flags. Capt. JAMES MAGUIRE called the assemblage to order, and Dr. THOMAS ANTISELL was appointed Chairman. The resolutions, as read at the main stand, were presented and unanimously adopted. Addresses were made by Dr. ANTISELL, Hon. JAMES S. ROLLINS, of Missouri, and others.

Democratic Proposition to Secure a Fair Election in Indiana.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 24, to the Chicago *Times*, states that the Democratic State Central Committee had made the following proposition to the Republican State Central Committee: That at each election precinct in Indiana, the boards shall be divided as follows: At the election precincts where the Democracy have the inspector, the Republicans to have one judge and one clerk at each poll, and at the precincts where the Republicans have the inspector, that the Democracy shall have one judge and one clerk at each poll—the judges and clerks so appointed to be selected by the party whom they represent, and the names of the parties so selected to be furnished to the inspectors of each board at least one week before the October election. The object of this proposition on the part of the Democratic State Central Committee is declared to be to secure a fair and free expression of sentiment by the voters of Indiana at the ballot-box at the next October election.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

MONROE—*Second District*—Thomas Parsons, Charles Wilson, William Wagner. Alternates—John Van Voorhis, W. H. Groot, Martin Reed.

ORANGE—*Second District*—E. M. Madden, Grinnell Burt, B. F. Bailey.

ALBANY—*First District*—Robert C. Blackall, Wm. H. Slingerland, Platt A. Smith. Alternates—John J. Bradt, John G. Vandersee, J. M. Harris.

Second District—George Y. Johnson, Lyman Tremain, George W. Williams.

Third District—George Dawson, John N. Parker, Jacob C. Cuyler. Alternates—Henry C. Southwick, H. S. Van Santvoord, E. R. Seward.

Fourth District—James H. Masten, Thomas W. Jackson, Minus McGown. Alternates—S. D. Trull, O. E. Potter, Jacob Messenger.

GREENE—Rufus H. King, John Clough, Theodore Provost.

COLUMBIA—*First District*—John D. Langdon, Cornelius Esselstyn; Robert F. Groat.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The struggle for the Congressional nomination in the Twentieth Pennsylvania District has at length been brought to a close. Upon the 904th ballot Hon. D. A. FINNEY, of Crawford County, received the nomination. Mr. FINNEY has been 25 years in the practice of the law in Crawford and adjacent counties, and is the oldest lawyer in the District. He was formerly a Whig; was a member of the State Senate from 1854 to 1860, and distinguished himself there by his ability and honorable conduct.

The Detroit *Tribune* claims that the Republican County Convention in the Third District have gone so as to secure the nomination of Ex-Gov. BLAIR in the Third Congressional District, instead of LONGYEAR, the present member. In the Fifth District, the *Tribune* says, the name of Hon. O. D. CONGER, of St. Clair County, will be presented to the nominating Convention; and Mr. A. B. MAYNARD, of Macomb County, although not in the field as a candidate, would accept the nomination if tendered him.

A meeting, presided over by the Hon. MICHAEL S. MYERS, was held in Auburn on the 23d inst., for the formation of a National Union Club, with Gen. Jesse Segoine for President; David W. Simpson, Asa R. Reynolds, Darius O. Baker, and Daniel C. Goodrich, for Vice-Presidents; Charles F. Dursten and Charles Lounsbury, for Secretaries, and Gen. C. D. McDougall, for Treasurer. This Club will assist in the reception of the President in Auburn.

Col. R. B. CARPENTER will be the Administration candidate in Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH's district in Kentucky, at the special election ordered to be held Sept. 15, Gen. SMITH having resigned to accept the Governorship of Montana. The Democrats will probably run Hon. JOHN W. STEVENSON or JOHN G. CARLISLE. The district gave DUVALL (Democrat) about six thousand majority at the recent State election.

The Raleigh *Progress* has returns from seventy counties in North Carolina, which give 2,340 majority against the new Constitution. The whole vote now stands 16,225 for ratification to 18,565 for rejection. Eighteen counties are yet behind, though there is hardly a possibility of their affecting the result, except to lessen the majority by which the new Constitution has been defeated.

Hon. JOHN P. COOK, ex-member of the Thirty-third Congress, consents to run against the Radical candidate, HIRAM PRICE, in the Second Iowa Congressional District. Mr. COOK is an Old Line Whig, and has taken no active part in politics for the past ten years. A mass Convention for the district has been called at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 25, to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention.

The nomination of Hon. W. B. ALLISON for reëlection to Congress, in the Third District of Iowa, completes the list of Republican candidates in that State. They are, JAMES F. WILSON in the First District; HIRAM PRICE in the Second; Mr. ALLISON in the Third; Judge LOUGHBRIDGE in the Fourth; Gen. DODGE in the Fifth; and A. W. HUBBARD in the Sixth.

In Michigan, Republican nominating Conventions have been called as follows:

State Convention	Detroit, Aug. 30.
First Congressional District	Monroe, Sept. 4.
Second District	Niles, Sept. 5.
Third District	Jackson, Aug. 29.
Fourth District	Grand Rapids, Aug. 28.
Fifth District	Pontiac, Aug. 29.
Sixth District	Flint, Aug. 28.

The following is the official vote in Texas for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, as counted by the Legislature:

J. W. Throckmorton	49,277
E. M. Pease	12,168
George W. Jones	48,908
L. Lindsay	8,114

A committee, on behalf of the soldiers of Cook County, Illinois, has invited Hon. N. B. JUDD, late United States Minister at Berlin, to accept the nomination as their candidate for Representative in Congress from the First Illinois (Chicago) District, and he has consented to do so. The Convention is to be held in a few days.

Hon. TRACY BEADLE, of Elmira, has consented to the use of his name as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-seventh District. Brevet Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM GREGG is also a prominent candidate, and many desire the renomination of Hon. HAMILTON WARD, the present incumbent.

A call has been issued for a National Union Congressional Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress for the First Michigan District, to be held at Monroe on the 12th of September. The Democratic Convention for the same purpose, is also to be held at Monroe on the same day.

Dr. J. S. HOAGLAND, Lincoln and Johnson elector for the First Congressional District, in 1864, in Indiana, has repudiated the Radicals, and will make a vigorous canvass for the triumph of Conservative principles, and the men to carry them out.

A National Union mass meeting of citizens of Wyoming County is to be held at Warsaw, Aug. 30, Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, Senator from Wisconsin, and Ex-Gov. LEWIS E. PARSONS, of Alabama, are advertised to be present.

The Republican Caucus in Cazenovia, Madison County, by a strong vote expressed its desire that the Hon. SIDNEY T. HOLMES be put in nomination for Representative in Congress from the Twenty-second District.

F. HARDTMEYER, whose name appeared among a list of Vice-Presidents at a political meeting in Pittsburgh, Penn., is out in a card stating that it was so used without his knowledge, and that he is a Johnson man.

The Convention of the Radical section of the Union party of the First Congressional District of Maryland, August 22, resolved to postpone the nomination of a candidate for Congress for the present.

The Boston *Commonwealth* has WENDELL PHILLIPS' assurance that he cannot consent, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for Congress, even to gratify his warm friends, the workingmen.

The Republican Convention for the Fifteenth Senatorial District of Illinois instructed its candidate to vote, if elected, for Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL for United States Senator.

Hon. JOHN S. THOMPSON, Conservative, was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Fourth Illinois District at Monmouth on the 24th inst.

The Democratic Convention of the Sixth District of Kentucky, held in Covington Aug. 24, nominated A. H. WARD, of Harrison County, for Congress.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, is announced to speak at Richmond, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, and Lafayette, Indiana, early in September.

Messrs. COWAN, DOOLITTLE, RANDALL and BLAIR have agreed to stump the State of Michigan prior to the November elections in that State.

The Taunton *Gazette* comes out in favor of the nomination of Hon. J. H. CLIFFORD for Congress from the First District of Massachusetts.

The Plymouth *Memorial* understands that Hon. T. D. ELIOT declines re-nomination for Congress in the First District, of Massachusetts.

The Republican Convention in the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey has been postponed from August 30 till September 12.

N. E. STEPHEN, Esq., of Prince George's County, Maryland, declines being a candidate for Congress.

The Montor (Penn.) *Independent* declares for Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN for President in 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of the crops in Minnesota the St. Paul *Press* of the 16th inst. says: "As much anxiety is felt throughout the State relative to the damage to the crops by the late storm, we have taken no little pains to ascertain a true statement of all the facts obtainable. In a number of the low bottoms of the Straight, Zumbro, Root and Cannon Rivers, the crops have been greatly damaged by the overflows; but on the high lands and prairies the damage has been but slight—hardly worth mentioning. But little of the grain was cut, and the heavy fall of rain will only retard the harvest for perhaps a week or ten days. The berry throughout the State is unusually large and plump, and many farmers are boasting in advance of a yield of from 30 to 60 bushels to the acre, though the average must, of course, fall something lower than even the first figure. The crop, however, will be much the largest ever raised in the State."

The captain of a Chicago schooner recently becoming dissatisfied with three or four of his sailors, discharged them, and hired others to fill their places. A few nights afterward the schooner was boarded by some persons at present unknown, but believed to be the discharged seamen, who climbed into the rigging, and partially severed the ropes in such a manner that had the vessel gone to sea and been caught in a gale her spars must certainly have gone by the board. Fortunately the captain discovered the condition of the rigging in season to prevent an accident.

The Richmond *Examiner* announces, a large portion of the burnt district has been rebuilt. It says: "In the place of many of the unsightly houses on Main-street have risen some of the most beautiful business houses in the country. Most of our old merchants have rebuilt their houses, and are again in business. The energy and determination of our people has been conspicuously displayed in the promptitude with which they have rebuilt their houses and resumed their former business pursuits. It gives an earnest of the future prosperity of our city."

Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation relative to the Paris Exposition, inviting the citizens of the State to avail themselves of the advantages to be afforded by it. An agent of the State is to be appointed, to have his office at Montgomery, and, meanwhile, all communication upon the subject, which may be addressed to the Secretary of State, at the City of Montgomery, will receive prompt attention.

In Rochester, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 18, a boy some 10 years of age was run over by a wagon loaded with coal, one of the hind wheels passing directly across his thighs. Strange to say, no bones were broken. The boy was taken up and in a few minutes was able to walk. The wheel bruised the flesh and left its mark across both limbs.

The superintendent of the Boston and Lowell and Lowell and Nashua Railroads has notified the Post Office Department that he shall carry no mails after Sept. 1, unless a new contract is made. The old one expired nearly a year ago. The railroad demands $225, and the government is making preparations for horse express transportation of its mails.

SINGULAR LEGAL OPINION.—A Memphis lawyer relates, if we may rely upon the statement of the Memphis *Bulletin*, that while in Carroll County last week he had attended the preliminary trial of a man before a country magistrate, charged with stealing corn from a neighbor's crib. The evidence went to show that the defendant had been found with his hand in an aperture in the crib, safely fastened in a steel trap, which the owners of the crib had set for the purpose of catching the thief who had been preying upon his grain. It was also in evidence that two empty corn sacks were found lying at the feet of the entrapped individual. The decision of the magistrate was that there was no proof that the prisoner had stolen any corn, and as to being caught in a steel trap, any gentleman had a perfect right to stick his hand in one if he felt inclined to do so.

A SOLDIERS' CAMP-MEETING.—A correspondent of the Memphis *Bulletin*, who is traveling in Mississippi, makes the following suggestion:

> I hear a good deal of talk about the "Soldiers' National Convention." Is one to be held? I hope so, and I feel that I but express a general desire which is felt among the soldiers. I further suggest that the Convention be held at Cincinnati next month. A building would hardly be necessary for the purpose if the Cincinnatians would prepare tents and select a good camping ground. Instead of a "Convention," let us have a Soldiers' *Camp-Meeting*. The Philadelphia Convention was all very well, but nothing has ever taken place that would compare with a "Soldiers' Camp-Meeting," if one should be held. What say the press, and what say the soldiers, and what says Cincinnati?

THE NEW SENATOR FROM TEXAS.—The Newark *Advertiser* of the 27th inst. states that Hon. DAVID G. BURNET, who has been chosen United States Senator from Texas, was originally a Newarker, but in early life emigrated to the Southwest. He was the first President of the Republic of Texas, and is now far advanced in years. During the rebellion he remained at his home in Texas, but after the peace came North as a commissioner to intercede with President JOHNSON for the release of JEFF. DAVIS. He is highly esteemed as a citizen and gentleman, and his election to this position indicates a somewhat conciliatory spirit on the part of the Texans. Judge BURNET is now on a visit to his friends in Newark, but expects to sail for Texas on Wednesday.

DEATH OF A RICH POOR MAN.—The St. Louis *News* of the 24th states that some ten days ago a German, who had lived in that city thirty years, died of cholera at his boarding house on Convent-street. Upon examining his person, but one dollar in money was found, and a subscription was raised for his interment in a decent manner. Subsequently a greasy coat belonging to deceased was searched, and in one of the pockets, carefully concealed, was discovered over $9,000 in Treasury notes. The deceased miser evidently supported himself on the interest of his money while affecting a condition of extreme poverty. Having no relatives to attend to the matter, Mr. ADOLPHUS MEIR was called upon, and administered upon the estate.

AN ENTERPRISING CITY.—The Mobile *Advertiser* regards Atlanta, Ga., as, perhaps, the most enterprising city in the Southern States. It says: "Just now she has three great enterprises on hand, all of which she will carry through or break her neck in the attempt. She has an agent at Nashville soliciting pecuniary aid for her starving poor; she is about to commence the building of one or more street railroads; and she has already begun the work of her seventy thousand dollar Opera House. The poor can go on with their starving, and she could, by a strong effort, do without street railroads for a while longer, but she is really suffering for an opera house."

LAW REPORTS.

The Santa Anna Litigation.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

Montgomery vs. Santa Anna.—The motion in this action, which had been several times postponed, to set aside the order of arrest against the defendant, had been set down for a hearing yesterday. Upon the calling of the case, Mr. Cutter, for the plaintiff, said he had been unable till the previous evening to get the powers of attorney by Santa Anna to Mosquera, and he wished for a little time to have translations made of them, and also to look at the affidavit of Santa Anna in the Mosquera case, as he was told there was important matter in it to aid them in framing their answer.

Mr. Daly, for Santa Anna, earnestly opposed any postponement. So long delay placed him in an embarrassing position as he could not explain the necessity of it to his client.

Judge BARNARD—If he was President of Mexico and had you in prison, I think he would make you understand the matter very quick. I only judge from his acts. It took three years to get a man out of jail there whom he had unjustly imprisoned. I don't see why he can't wait a few days here. Is there any particular urgency?

Mr. Daly—It was with very great difficulty that I procured the $30,000 bail from my personal friends. They are pressing the matter as well as the General.

The case was set down for Saturday.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A FLANK MOVEMENT.

Yesterday when the case of William Campbell, charged with assaulting Henry Devlin, was called, counsel for the defendant made a motion to postpone the case indefinitely. The case was called at the last session of the Court, and then adjourned. It appeared, according to the statement of counsel, that complainant and defendant had a fight, and both acknowledged themselves whipped. Mr. Campbell, believing he was assaulted without cause, commenced a suit for damages in the Marine Court. Mr. Devlin, upon hearing that a suit had been commenced against him, went before a magistrate and preferred a criminal complaint against Campbell. After he had Campbell arrested and put under bail to answer, he sent a friend to see him, with full powers to settle the affair in an amicable manner. If, he said, Campbell would stop the civil proceedings, he, Devlin, would abandon the criminal. Campbell refused, and the case came up yesterday for trial, but upon these facts being made known, the trial was postponed until the case has been disposed of in the Marine Court. Counsel characterized the proceedings as a piece of sharp practice.

THROWING A COLORED LAD INTO THE RIVER.

Thomas Connors, Samuel Rigby and Peter Geran, all lads under 20 years of age, were charged with attempting to drown Alfred P. Jones, a poor barefooted half blind negro boy, who had just come North in search of a home and work. The boy said: I was walking along the dock (foot of Beekman-street) and these boys were sitting there on the dock. One says "halt." I says "I wont." He says "If you don't I'll drown you; I'll throw you over in the river." I says "If you can drown me, try it; if you do you will see what you'll get." As I went on, all three came up, and one took my hands, two took a foot each, and they swung me backward and forward and sung out "one, two, three—go," when they pitched me into the river.

Mr. E. F. Peterson said: I was sitting on the dock on Beekman-street, and I saw the three prisoners tugging and pulling at the darky; I thought they were only skylarking. Finally they seized him by the legs and arms and tossed him in the river, and fled. Half a dozen men got into boats and fished the colored boy out of the water.

Officer Waters said he pursued the prisoners from Fulton Market to Peck-slip, where he arrested them. There were five in the crowd, but two escaped. The police described the prisoners as notorious young vagabonds. All three were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

THE BOAT LAW—MORE CONVICTIONS.

Daniel and John Favor, boatmen, and Joseph Thurlien, a carpenter, were charged with being alongside of ship *Talbot*, in violation of the law, by Officer John H. Penney, of the Harbor Police. The proof was that the boat was alongside of the ship which was at anchor, and when first seen was shoving out from the vessel. In this case the officers of the ship said the men in the boat had held no communication with the ship; had not spoken to any one on board.

A witness for the defence stated that he shipped the crew of the *Talbot*, and sent the sailors out to the ship by the two boatmen, and that the carpenter had just finished work on the ship, and they were taking him ashore. They stopped by the ship some time, as the tide was running strong, in hopes of meeting with a tug. Capt. Hartt, of the Harbor Police, said that was only an excuse. The two boatmen were fined $100 each, but the carpenter was acquitted.

NOT MUCH TO LOOK AT.

Frank Hughes and Joseph Ryan were charged with assaulting Ellen McCann in her own house, two weeks ago last Saturday. She said the assault was committed without just cause or provocation. Complainant and defendants lived in the same house. As they passed her door they stood and looked in, and she asked them what they were looking at. They replied: "You aint much to look at." She shut the door and called them loafers and "tardowners," when they burst in the door and beat her. She said she was six days under the doctor's care from the beating. There were three witnesses to each side. The prosecution proved the assault took place in Mrs. McCann's house; the defence that it occurred outside; the prosecution that Mrs. McCann was struck, knocked down and kicked; the defence that she struck the first blow, and was never knocked off her feet. The defendants were found guilty and fined $25 each.

A DOMESTIC THIEF.

Hannah Casy, a domestic, was charged with stealing five plated spoons and other articles valued at $17, from a hotel where she had been employed. Several hundred dollars' worth of goods had been stolen from the hotel, and suspicion resting on her after she left, her house was searched, and blankets, sheets, towels, spoons, &c., enough to start a boarding-house were found with her. She was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 28, 1866.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '67	132	5 Continental Bank	102
1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, C.	112	5 Ninth Nat. Bank	111
5,500 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	112¼	15 Fourth N. Bk.	104¾
10,000 do	113	200 Central Coal Co.	54
24,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C,'62	112¾	100 Cum. Coal P.	47½
10,000 do	113¾	200 West. U. Tel.	58
700 do Small	112½	42 do	57½
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'64.	110	15 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	102½
15,000 U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65.	109¼	50 do	102
50,000 do	109⅝	500 Rutland Mar.	22
250,000 do	109⅝	500 Ashburton Coal	19¼
150,000 do	109⅞	800 do	19
7,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	103	100 Cary Improve't	14¾
10,000 do	103½	400 Spruce H. Coal	4½
70,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	107	200 Mariposa Pref.	27½
19,000 do 2d Ser.	106¾	100 N. Y. Central	103¾
3,000 do 3d Ser.	106¾	100 do	103½
2,750 U. S. 6s, Oregon W. L. ½-year	109	20 do 2d call	103
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	96½	300 Erie R.	73¾
		100 do 2d call	73¼
3,000 N.Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	105	100 Erie R. P.	77½
		800 Reading R.	115¾
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s. '70	104	17 do	115¾
2,000 Virginia 6s	70¾	5 N.Y. & N. H.	115
6,000 N. Car. 6s ex-C	64	200 Mich. S. & N I.	85½
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s	65	42 Cleve. & Pitts.	86¾
9,000 Missouri 6s	78	200 do	87⅜
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	29½	100 Chic. & N. W. b10	37
5,000 Al. & T. H. 1st	90	100 do 2d call. b10	37
10,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d P.	82	100 Chic. & W. N. Pref.	68⅝
1,000 C.&N.W.S.F.Bds.	79	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	110
1,000 C.& N.W. Con. Conv. Bds.	81	400 do	109⅞
		200 Tol., Wab. & W.	46¼
		200 do	46⅜
4,000 C.,Bur.&Q.8s,1st	110	100 do	46
2,000 Tol.&W.1stM.Ex	92⅞	100 Tol., W. & West. P.	70
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs	107	400 P., F. W. & C.	105⅛
5,000 P.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st	102	200 do	105¼
3,000 Gt.W.R. 2d M.'93	72½	50 do	105
12 Am. Ex. Bank	118½	200 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	73¾
15 Shoe & L. Bank	110	200 do	73½
74 Cen. N. Bank	111⅛	200 Ind. & Cin.	73

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$18,500 US.6s,5-20s C.'62	113⅝	300 New-York Cen.	104
10,000 do	112¾	100 do	103⅞
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65.	109⅜	100 do	104
12,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	103	200 Reading R.	115¼
65,000 do	103¼	300 M. S. & N. I.	85
2,000 N. Car. New B's.	53¾	300 Ill. Cen. R.	123¼
5,000 Missouri 6s	78	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅝
40,000 Ohio & M. C.	29½	300 Chi. & N. W.	36⅞
5,000 do	29½	500 Chi. & N. W. P.	68⅜
600 Rutlan Marble	22¼	200 do	68⅜
100 do	22¼	200 Cleve. & Tol.	115⅞
100 West. U. Tel.	58¾	200 P., F. W. & C.	105⅛
131 do	58	20 do	105
300 Erie R.	73⅝	200 Alt. & T. H.	39

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '68, R.	112¼	100 Erie R.	73⅝
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113¼	30 West. U. Tel.	58
122,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C'62	112¾	50 do	58⅜
200,000 US.6s,5-20s,C'65	109⅜	100 do	58⅜
3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	103⅛	100 do b10	58½
10,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s. Sec. Ser.	106⅝	200 Reading R.	115
		400 do	114⅞
10,000 do 3d Ser.	106⅝	600 do	114¾
11,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	79	100 Mich. Cen. R.	113
		500 Chic. & N. W. P.	68⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	93	1800 Clev. & Tol.	116
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	69¼	210 Chi. & R. I.	109⅜
26,000 do	69¾	200 do	109⅞
10,000 O. & M. C.	28¾	400 P.,Ft.W.&C.	105⅛
500 Central Coal	54½	100 Alt. & T. H. P.	73¾
500 Quick. Min.	50	300 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	71
100 Cum. Coal. P.	47¾		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 Am. Gold c	148⅞	200 Erie R.	73⅝
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	29¾	100 do b3	73¾
10,000 do b15	29⅞	100 do	73⅝
10,000 do s3	29¾	100 do s3	73½
100 Rutland Mar.	21¾	300 Chi. R. I. & Pac.	110⅛
100 do	21⅝	100 do s30	110
100 do b20	21½	100 do c	110¼
200 do	21¾	200 do b10	110⅛
100 do b15	21⅝	100 do s3	110⅛
300 New-York C. x-d.	103⅞	200 Chic. & N. W.	37
100 do	104	100 do b10	37¼
200 do s3	103⅞	100 Chic. & N. W. P.	68⅜
100 do b30	104	200 do s3	68¼
200 Spruce H. C. b5	4¾	100 do b30	68⅜
500 Reading R. x-d.	115⅛	100 do b60	68⅜
300 do b3	115⅜	200 M. & C. 1st P. b30	42¼
400 Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅝		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 US.6s,5-20s.C.'65	109⅜	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	85¾
10,000 U.S. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	107¼	200 Clev. & Pitts.	87⅝
		200 do b10	87⅝
10,000 Am. Gold s60	144	200 do s3	87⅝
10,000 Ohio&M.Cer.	29¾	100 Ill. Cen. R.	123¼
300 Spruce Hill C.	4¾	100 Mar.& C.1st P. b10	42¼
200 Rutland Mar.	22¼	100 Mar.&C.2d P.	21
500 do	22¼	400 Chic., R. I. & Pac.	110¼
100 do s5	22⅜	200 do c	110
100 do b3	22⅜	100 do b10	110¼
100 Quick. Min. Co.	50¼	100 do b3	109⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. x-d.	104⅛	500 do b3	109⅞
		300 do s3	109⅝
100 do s3	104⅛	100 do s3	110
1100 Erie R.	73⅝	500 Chi. & N. W.	37
200 do b10	73⅝	200 do s10	36⅞
200 do b3	73⅝	200 do b3	37
300 do s3	73⅝	500 Chi. & N. W. P.	68⅜
100 do b5	73⅝	100 do b10	68⅜
200 do c	73¾	100 do s4	68⅜
500 Reading R. x-d	115⅛	200 do b3	68⅜
800 do s3	115⅜	300 P.,Ft.W. & C. x-d	105⅛
400 do s3	115⅜	200 do b10	105⅛
100 do b10	115⅜	100 do s3	105⅛

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

300 Rutland Mar.	22¼	100 West. U.Tel. s3	58⅛
100 do b10	22⅜	1800 Reading R. x-d.	114⅞
100 Quicksilver	50	200 do s3	114⅞
200 Spruce H. C.	4⅞	200 do s10	114⅞
100 do s3	4⅞	200 do s15	115⅛
200 N. Y. Cen.	104¼	600 do	114⅞
1100 do	104⅛	200 do b3	114⅞
100 do s10	104⅛	200 do	114⅞
100 do b10	104⅛	200 Clev. & Tol.	115⅞
200 M. So. & N. I.	85⅝	200 do b10	115⅞
100 do s15	85⅝	100 Chic., R. I. & P. b10	110
100 do b3	85⅝	200 Chic. & N. W.	37
400 Erie Railroad	73⅝	100 do b10	37
800 do b3	73⅝	200 Chi. & N. W. P.	68⅜
200 do s15	73⅝	100 do b15	68⅜
100 do	73⅝	100 do s3	68⅜
100 do b30	73⅝	200 P. F. W. & C. x-d	105⅛
300 do b3	73⅝	100 do b3	105⅛
300 do s3	73⅝		

TUESDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

This has been the lowest day in the Foreign Exchanges of the season. Standard Bankers on London 60 days were done at 106⅝@106¾ ⅌ cent., and three day sight Bills drawn by the Continental Bankers on London against U. S. 5-20s were sold at 107¼@106¾ ⅌ cent. As these rates offered a clear profit of 2½@3 ⅌ cent. on the importation of Gold, we look to see the announcement of further shipments from the other side, should the demand and orders for 5-20s continue on the basis at 71½@72¼ ⅌ cent. Sterling and Gold continue scarce and dear in this market. To-day some of the orders for 5-20s were executed in the 1864 issue, which was partially introduced to the London market last year. As there is only about $50,000 of this issue in the Coupon shape and no more to be sold, it is probable that the European demand will soon be extended to the current new bonds of 1865, after the 1862s shall become so scarce, (as they are likely soon to do,) as to render the execution of orders almost impracticable. The Gold Room was advanced to 149⅛ ⅌ cent. to-day. Gold was again made scarce for delivery and ⅛ ⅌ cent. a day paid for its use. The sales subsequently fell back to 148⅝@148⅞ ⅌ cent.

The Treasury Office is nearly through with its settlements on Deposit account. There has been no redundancy of National Bank Currency paid out on this account worth speaking of. A few of the Banks (that have been growling at the system ever since it was established), disposed of their Treasury checks at a difference of 8 or 10 days interest to the Government Brokers for Bank checks, rather than receive and count the Currency, but this operation, at the present rates of interest of 4@5 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, amounts to a mere trifle, even on large sums. Money is easy at 4@5 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, and 5@7 ⅌ cent. on Merchant paper. Large balances continue to be employed in the Funds of the United States, causing a further advance in the new 5-20s in the face of large recent sales by the Treasury. The 5-20s of 1862 brought 113⅞, and of 1864, 111½ ⅌ cent. The '65s 109⅜@109½.

The Stock Exchange Boards all adjourned over to Thursday morning, this afternoon, in compliment to the visit of the President of the United States, on Wednesday. The Gold Room followed the example, and the probability is that very little business will be done on the Street to-morrow. The Treasury Office and Custom-house will close at 1 o'clock P. M. As the Boston steamer mail closes to-night there will be nothing done in Exchange to-morrow on account of the half holiday.

The Railway market was very irregular during the day. The Erie movement continues to confound the Street—the stock looking weak at one hour and very strong the next. The fluctuations to-day were 73@74 ⅌ cent. A "Philadelphia telegram" raid was ventured upon Reading in the afternoon, based upon some sort of Coal meeting this forenoon that recommended a suspension of operations for a month, until the price of coal can be brought up or the rates of transportation brought down. As neither event is likely to follow between this and the 1st October, the chances are the "recommendation" will go for nought. The telegram caused a momentary decline of ⅜ ⅌ cent. in Reading Shares, but failed to bring out the cash Stock at the decline. The Western Roads were generally firm, and New-York Centrals full 1 ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. At the close we heard of sales of three-day transcient Bills on London, first-class indorsement here as cheap as 106½ ⅌ cent. The 60 days rate, standard is 106⅝. Money easy; Government Stocks firm; the Railways looking upward.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	103¼	103¼	N. West Pref.	68⅝	68¼
U. S. 5-20s	113¾	113⅝	Rock Island	110	109⅞
U. S. 7-30s	107⅛	107	Fort Wayne	105⅛	105⅛
N. Y. Central	103¾	104	Cumb'land Coal	47½	47⅝
Erie	73⅝	73⅝	Quicksilver	50⅝	50
Hudson	119	119	W. U. Telegraph	57⅞	58⅜
Reading	115¼	115	Mariposa Pref.	27½	27⅝
Mich. Southern	85½	85⅝	Canton	52	52
Illinois Central	123¼	123	Ohio Certificates	29½	29⅝
Pittsburgh	87⅝	87¼	American Gold	148⅞	148⅜
Missouri 6s	78⅝	78	Bills on London	107	106½
Northwest	37	37			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	109
Merchants'	117	Irving	102
Mechanics'	116½	Metropolitan	126
Union	118	Nassau	108
Phenix	102	Shoe and Leather	110
Butchers & Drovers	125	Corn Exchange	120
National	110	Continental	101
Merchants' Exch'ge	112	St. Nicholas	105
Seventh Ward	105	Commonwealth	104½
State of New York	107	Imp'rs. & Traders	115
Commerce	113	Park	145
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	110	Central National	111½
American Exchange	118	Fourth National	104⅞
Pacific	160	Ninth National	111
Bank of N. America	110		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	88	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	63½
N.Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.	88	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	106	Gal. & Chi. ex.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	102	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102	Pitts.Ft.W.& Ch.1st M.	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1876	102	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.2d M.	96½
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	101½	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.3d M.	88
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	96	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	92
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	96½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	105	Miss.&Mo. LdGt' 1st M.	60
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	99
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	72	Chi. & Al. income	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96½	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	70
Chi. & N. W. S.F.1st M	88	Peninsula R.R. bonds	79
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	81	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M.	85
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97	Mil. & St Paul 2d M.	81
Han & St.Jo. Ld G cnv	75	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	82
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	90
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102½	McGregor West. 1st M.	60
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,124,088 88; including for Customs, $602,000; Gold Notes, $357,000. Payments, $6,060,827 31. Balance, $84,868,972 15.

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the third week in August:

1866	$96,381
1865	79,989
Increase	$16,392

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,728,713. Included in the exports were 4,478 bales Cotton, of the currency value of $663,351.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1866.

Your letter of the 16th inst., inquiring whether stamps are required on receipts for the delivery of property, is received.

In reply, I have to say that no stamp is required on such receipt, nor on inland bills of lading, unless there should be something in such bill of lading foreign from its character as usually defined, liable to tax.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of the 6th inst., inquiring relative to the tax on molasses and sugar made from sorghum, has been received.

In answer, I have to say that, under Section 96 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, molasses and sugar made from sorghum or imphee were exempted from duty.

The above section was not amended by the act of July 13, 1866, so that molasses and sugar made as above are, under the present law, exempt from duty.

Very respectfully, THOMAS HARLAND,

Deputy Commissioner.

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BANKERS,
No. 33 Pine-st., New-York.

Drafts at sight and Letters of Credit issued on the Bank of California.

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CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
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BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON FOR SALE.

Transfers of money to California by mail or telegraph; Mining Stocks and other California securities bought and sold on order. Coupons cashed, collections made and all kinds of financial business between New-York, San Francisco and the Upper Coast transacted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 22 bbls. Ashes, 3,809 bbls. Flour, 854 bags Corn Meal, 16,049 bushels Wheat, 104,843 bushels Corn, 30,560 bushels Oats, 8,350 bushels Rye, 5,030 bushels Malt, 35 bbls. Pork, 50 pkgs. Lard, 81 pkgs. Beef, and 70 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand at uniform rates. Pots, $8 37@$8 50; Pearls, $13 50@$14 ⅌ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Continue quiet, but steady, at 40c.@45c. for plain Sperm; 50c.@55c. for patent Sperm; 22c.@23c. for Adamantine (light weights) ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been moderately inquired for at about previous prices. Other kinds have been quiet. Java, 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio, 15½c.@19½c., in gold, ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 8,611 bags; sales of Rio 13,469 bags. Stock of all kinds of Coffee on hand, to-day, 140,585 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 65,510 bags; Java Government Bags, 14,995 bags; Ceylon, 21,265 bags; Maracaibo, 12,222 bags; Laguayra, 19,360 bags; and other descriptions, 7,133 bags.

Stock of Rio.

	Bags.
Baltimore	2,600
Philadelphia	2,900
New-York	55,610
Total	71,110

COTTON—Is quite dull and heavy to-day, under the less favorable telegraphic news from Liverpool. Middlings, 33c.@35c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,650 bales, against receipts of 2,436 bales. The week's exports from this port have been 4,478 bales, including 3,330 bales to Liverpool.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,440
Receipts since Aug. 1	26,428
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	435,933
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	863,223
Exports, week ending to-day	4,478
Exports since Aug. 1	16,868
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	282,029
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	434,375

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: Jobbers' prices—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 24c.; Great Falls M, 21½c.; Great Falls S, 19c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 45c.; Bartletts, 19½c.; Palmer River, 25c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c.; Richmond, 18½c.; Lancaster, 19c.; Empire, 12c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L, prices unchanged. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress No. 210, $27. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote, No. 1, No. 10, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 25; No. 4, $8 50; No. 8, $13. Home made—No. 1, $4 50; No. 5, $6 50; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 1 plain, ⅜-inch, $4; ⅜-inch, $4 50; 1-inch, $5; No. 2 figured, ⅜-inch, $5; ⅜-inch, $5 50; 1-inch, $6. Brown Drills—Amoskeag, 24c.; Winthrop, 19c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at somewhat irregular prices. The medium grades are not plenty and held with rather more firmness. Other kinds are dull and heavy. Sales since our last, 8,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 60@$7 80; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 50@$10 25, chiefly at $6 50@$8 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 60@$10 10 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 60	@$7 80
Extra State	6 50	@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 60	@10 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 10	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 25	@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75	@15 50

Southern Flour is quiet, to-day. Sales since our last 470 bbls., in lots, at $9 90@$11 60 for poor to good, and $11 70@$15 75 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and nominal. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal has been in demand at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day. Desirable lots have been scarce and firm. Sales since our last, 18,700 bushels, including new white Michigan at $3 15; unsound Spring at $1 40; Amber State at $2 73@$2 78, and Amber Jersey at $2 80 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair request at rather firmer prices. Sales since our last, 115,000 bushels at 78c.@81c. (nominally,) for unsound, 81½c.@82c. for sound mixed Western, and 86c. for Western Yellow, ⅌ bushel. Oats continue in limited request at drooping prices. We quote new Chicago at 40c.@47c., Milwaukee at 47c.@52c., Iowa at 50c.@55c.; State at 58c.@60c., and Delaware at 55c.@57c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye continues in moderate demand, including Western at 88c.@95c. ⅌ bushel: sales, 6,700 bushels. Messrs. WETHERSPOON & Co., in their circular for the *Cuba*, gives the following:

Comparative Table of the Prices of Breadstuffs in Currency and Gold in New-York Aug. 28.

	Currency.	Gold.
Premium on gold	48 ⅌ ct.	
Discount on currency		32 4-10 ⅌ ct.
Sterling Exchange	158¼ ⅌ ct.	107 ⅌ ct.
Flour—⅌ bbl.		
Western and State Extra	$9 25@10 00	$6 25@$6 76
Ohio and Indiana Extra	9 75@10 50	6 59@ 7 09
Southern Extra	12 50@14 00	8 44@ 9 46
Fancies and high extras	12 50@16 50	8 44@11 15
Corn Meal	5 00@ —	3 38@ —
Freight to Liverpool	—	1s. 6d.@1s. 9d.
Freight to London	—	1s. 10d.@2s.
Wheat—⅌ 60 lbs.		
Western White	2 65@ 3 15	1 79@ 2 12
Red and Amber Winter	2 65@ 2 85	1 79@ 1 91
Red and Amber Spring	1 90@ 2 30	1 29@ 1 55
Southern, Red, New	2 80@ 2 95	1 89@ 1 99
Freight to Liverpool	—	4½d.@5d.
Freight to London	—	5@5½d.
Freight to Cork and a market	—	4s.9d.@5s. 3d.
Freight to direct ports	—	3s.6d.@4s. 6d.
Indian Corn—⅌ 56 lbs.		
Yellow, new and old	86@ 1 00	58@ 68
White, new and old	95@ 1 20	64@ 81
Western Mixed	81½@ 82	55@ —
Rye—⅌ 56 lbs.	90@ 1 15	61@ 77
Oats—New and old	40@ 60	27@ 40

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet, but held firmly, including Calcutta bags at 27c.@27½c. ⅌ piece, and Calcutta standard bagging at 37c.@37½c. ⅌ yard.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at 80c.@$1 25 for old, and 65c.@$1 for new, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in more request at former rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@60c.; also foreign at 55c.@75c.

HIDES—Have been inactive at unchanged quotations.

LEATHER—A moderate business is in progress in the principal kinds of sole at steady rates, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 36c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 34c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at $1 50 for Common and $2 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@77½c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 42c.@57c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in slack demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@69c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 50@$4 62; Resin at $2 87@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 85@$1 86 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request at 27½c.@28½c. for Crude, 44c.@46c. for Refined, in bond, and 60c.@61c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair supply and limited demand to-day at about former prices. Sales since our last, 3,700 bbls., in lots, at $32 87@$32 93 for new Mess, closing at $32 87 cash; $30 50@$31 for one year old Mess, and $28 25@$28 50 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 325 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet, at 16c. for Cumberland cut, and 17c.@17½c. for short rib, ⅌ lb. Lard is less active, but steady; sales since our last, 370 tcs. and bbls., at 18½c.@21c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in demand at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter continues in moderate demand, at 30c.@45c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese is in request at 5c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

Prices of Butter in New-York.

New-York State Firkins, fresh	43	@44
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, second quality	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb	40	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb	34	@36
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	38	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

Cheese.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	18½	@18¾
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	17	@17½
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	10	@15

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* of yesterday says: "The market opened with several buyers for moderate lots at the then current prices, and rapidly advanced about half a cent ⅌ yard, and a few were even sold at 14c. But printers being unable to make sales of prints at any advance, the extreme pretensions of holders were not readily met, and the market has gradually softened again, closing tame at 13½c. offered, and 13¾c. and 14c. asked. The following are the sales: 15,000 pieces, 56x60, 11½c., early in the week; 5,000 do., 60x64, 12¾c.; 14,000 do., 64x64, 13½c.; 15,000 do., 64x64, 13½c.; 5,000 do., 64x64, 13¾c.; 10,000 do., 64x64, 14c.; 10,000 do., 64x64, 13¾c.; total, 74,000 pieces."

RICE—Continues inactive at $9 75@$10 12½ for Rangoon, and $12 50@13 75 for Carolina, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Have been generally dull, owing to the views of holders, who do not seem eager to sell, unless at full prices. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 60c.; San Juan, 53½c.; Bolivar, 40c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Chagres, 55c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c, in gold, ⅌ lb., and *Goat*—Tampico, 55½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 40c.@42c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Cape, 55c.@57½c.; Madras, 65c.@70c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in demand, at about previous rates. Sales since our last, 1,440 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@13½c., and 750 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@12⅞c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet and heavy at 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, 16½c.; White Sugar, A, 15½c.; Yellow Sugar, C, 15½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 32,000 lbs. at 19½c.@21½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 107,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 28,500 lbs. Grease at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are rather quiet to-day, but unaltered in price. We quote: Hyson—Common to fair, 90c.@$1 05; superior to fine, $1 15@$1 35; extra fine to finest, $1 40@$1 65 ⅌ lb. Young Hyson—Common to fair, 85c.@$1 10; superior to fine, $1 20@$1 40; extra fine to finest, $1 50@$1 80 ⅌ lb. Gunpowder and Imperial—Common to fair, $1 10@$1 25; superior to fine, $1 35@$1 50; extra fine to finest, $1 60@$1 90 ⅌ lb. Hyson Skin and Twankay—Common to fair, 58c.@65c.; superior to fine, 70c.@75c.; extra fine to finest, 80c.@90c. ⅌ lb. Uncolored Japan—Common to fair, 90c.@95c.; superior to fine, $1@$1 19; extra fine to finest, $1 12@$1 25 ⅌ lb. Oolong—Common to fair, 80c.@88c.; superior to fine, 95c.@$1 20; extra fine to finest, $1 30@$1 70 ⅌ lb. Souchong and Congou—Common to fair, 70c.@80c.; superior to fine, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 70 ⅌ lb. Orange Peco—Common to fine, 75c.@$1 15 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Business has been less active, owing to the fluctuations in gold, and the depression in exchange. Sales since our last, 71 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@15c.; and 112 cases Seed Leaf at 4½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. We quote manufactured thus: Virginia 5s, 7s, 10s and 12s, common to best, at 58c.@75c.; Half-pounds, 70c.@87½c.; 32s New-York (in bond,) 60c.; 32s Virginia (in bond,) 62½c.; Pounds (Virginia,) 50c.@$1 25; Navy Pounds (Virginia,) 65c.@75c. ⅌ lb.

WOOL—There has been a moderate call for manufacturing purposes since our last, chiefly for the finer grades of domestic and for foreign, within the range of previous quotations. Low grades of domestic are plenty and heavy.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York, Aug. 28, 1866.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	55@58
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	50@52
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@73
Saxony fleece	65@70
Full blood fleece	60@65
½ and ¾ blood fleece	56@58
Native and ¼ fleece	52@54
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	50@60
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	48@50
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	50@57
Unwashed fleeces	35@40
Southern unwashed fleece	28@37
Southern unwashed fleece burry	16@22
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@43
Unwashed fleece	24@28
Unwashed fleece, burry	[illegible]
California.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, fine	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, medium	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, coarse	[illegible]
Unwashed burry, coarse	[illegible]
Pulled fine	[illegible]
Pulled medium	[illegible]
Pulled common	[illegible]
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	[illegible]
New-York City, super	[illegible]
New-York City, No. 1	[illegible]
New-York City, No. 2	[illegible]
Country, extra	[illegible]
Country, super	[illegible]
Country, No. 1	[illegible]
Country No. 2	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]
Western limed pulled	[illegible]
Southern limed pulled	[illegible]
Tub washed	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were [illegible] bales Cotton, at 3-16d. by sailing vessel, and [illegible] by steamer, ⅌ lb.; also 14,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 4½d. ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 3¾d. ⅌ bushel. For Corn and orders, a Bremen brig, with Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl. For Savannah, 8,000 bushels Corn, at 8c. ⅌ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, T. E. Morris, C. Walcot, Jr.; J. Duell, J. C. Dunn, H. B. Phillips, W. S. Andrews, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. Morton, Miss Lena Francis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH (last week) and THE YOUNG ACTRESS, Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, the beautiful new sensation drama of THE JEWESS AND THE HANDSOME HUSBAND.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE. Characters by Signora Leonilda Boschetti, Signors Giuseppe Tamara, Carlo Oriandini, Nicolo Barili, and Carl Formes.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY in two Pantomimes, THE MAGIC BARREL and THE SCHOOLMASTER. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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The Philadelphia Convention.

Pamphlet copies of the Address and Declaration of Principles adopted by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, neatly printed on good paper, may be obtained in large or small quantities at this office. Price, $2 50 per hundred, or $20 per thousand copies. Address (payment in advance)

THE TIMES OFFICE,
New-York City.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

National Union Executive Committee.

A meeting of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the National Union Convention at Baltimore in June, 1864, will be held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, on Monday, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock noon.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.
N. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Houma (La.) *Guard* says: "The sufferers from overflow in this parish have received one month's rations. This has been a very great relief to many a poor family that has been living upon the charity of others, who were but poorly able to give. Many of these families have been overflowed two years in succession. Lieut. LUDLOW, of the Bureau here, comes in for a full share of the thanks of our people for the active interest he has taken in their behalf. The course pursued by the Government officials toward our unfortunate fellow-citizens in contributing to their relief, and the unfeigned and active sympathy manifested in their behalf, goes further toward conquering the 'rebellious' spirit of the South than all the battles that were fought during the war."

A dispatch from Leavenworth reports that Mrs. H. B. CARRINGTON has been massacred by Indians on the plains. She was on the way to join her husband, Gen. CARRINGTON, who is in command of his regiment, the Eighteenth Regulars, in the far West. The relatives of Mrs. CARRINGTON, residing at Columbus, Ohio, distrust the story, and think it arose from the fact that a train with several ladies in it, was attacked about that time. The ladies were wives of officers of the Eighteenth, but were none of them injured, although one officer and several privates lost their lives in defending them.

The British gunboat *Britomarte* arrived in the Detroit River on Friday last, and left on Saturday for Goderich, where she will remain for the present. The *Britomarte* was built by the English Government about the year 1855, carries 24 guns, and has a crew of 100 men. Her dimensions barely admitted of her passage through the locks of the Welland Canal. There are four British gunboats which patrol in that vicinity, the *Cherub*, *Britomarte*, *Resolute* and *Michigan*.

The mutiny at Sing Sing Prison, of which there was a brief telegram in yesterday's TIMES, was quite a serious affair—thirty men in arms attacking the keepers and making desperate efforts to escape. One of the convicts was killed and five wounded—one escaping. The others when captured were speedily locked up and the whole affair quelled within half an hour of its outbreak. There is considerable excitement in Sing Sing, and the feeling of insecurity is general.

An interesting suit is pending in Richmond, Va., growing out of the alleged purchase, before the war, of twenty-three hundred hogsheads of tobacco for the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD. About two thousand hogsheads of the tobacco were burned on the fall of Richmond, and the rest was stored. Col. LOOMIS claims the tobacco as abandoned property, but an injunction has been issued at the suit of the ROTHSCHILDS restraining him from removing it.

The Corry accommodation train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, while standing at Panama, on Monday night, was run into by the extra train following it, and a passenger car was demolished. The conductor, JAMES CLANCY, and a newsboy, were killed; the engineer, PETER MURPHY, was badly hurt, and one of the brakemen had a leg broken.

The United States screw steamer *Manitou* was launched at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard on Saturday. She was built of white oak, of the best quality, and copper-fastened throughout in the most thorough manner—of modern style, made very sharp, and well calculated for speed. The vessel is pierced for thirteen guns, and is a model of her class. Her tonnage, by the old measurement, is 2,818 tons.

Claimants for an increase of pensions under the law granting to widows $2 per month additional for each child under 16 years of age will be required to prove the dates of birth of such children, in the manner required in the case of an application on behalf of minor children, as prescribed in pension forms and instructions. The explanation is now published by authority of the Commissioner of Pensions.

TAYLOR, the negro who committed the murder near Lansing, Mich., last week, was taken from the jail at Mason, on Monday night, by a mob, and hung on a tree.

MALONY, who was arrested for robbing Paymaster EMERSON, at Nashville, of $10,000, has plead guilty, and goes ten years to the Tennessee Penitentiary.

The lowest estimate of the number of people present at the Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting on Sunday was 15,000.

The widow of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, formerly a Miss CUTTS, and now remarried to Major WILLIAMS, an officer of the Federal Army, will be present at the dedication of the monument to be erected in Chicago to the memory of her first consort.

LOCAL NEWS.

The arrangements for the reception of President JOHNSON remain according to the programme already published in the TIMES, with the exception that no review is to take place in the City Hall Park. The President will arrive at Jersey City about noon, be received on one of the revenue schooners and landed at Pier No. 1, North River. He will then be escorted to the City Hall, where a formal reception will be given him by the municipal authorities. A banquet at Delmonico's will wind up the evening.

A large number of complaints made by citizens against policemen were heard by the Commissioners yesterday. Nearly all of them were based upon the too free use of the policeman's club. One or two of them showed the most inhuman brutality on the part of the officers; in others, the complainants deserved all they got. In one case of a citizen being ejected from a car by a policeman, for not paying six cents when the conductor refused five and a quarter, Mr. ACTON instructed policemen that they had no right to interfere between a conductor and his passengers, except where an actual breach of the peace occurred.

At a meeting of delegates who attended the Philadelphia Convention, which was held at the Maison Doree, last evening, Messrs. HIRAM KETCHUM, Ex-Recorder TALMADGE, Gen. TAYLOR and ELI P. NORTON were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a Union mass meeting, in Union-square, on the 17th of September, to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday some very interesting facts were presented in reference to the butchering interests of the City. A communication was read submitting complaints of the gas houses. The bark *Johanna Martin*, detained in quarantine with 108 passengers on board, was released, and her passengers permitted to continue their journeys.

The Board of Health yesterday visited a number of slaughter-houses for the purpose of ascertaining their condition. It was found that they were all illy constructed, and totally inadequate for the transaction of the amount of business done. The degree of filth and unwholesomeness discovered had not even been dreamed of by the members of the Board.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY on the body of JANE EVANS, aged 9 years, who was drowned on Sunday at Pier No. 2 East River. In their verdict, the Jury censured the lessee of the pier for allowing it to be in so dangerous a condition.

The corner-stone of the New-York Museum, now in process of erection, was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies yesterday afternoon. The Museum is being built at the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth-street.

There were 714 deaths in New-York City for the week ending Aug. 25. Of these 141 were men, 172 women, 231 boys and 170 girls. Adults, 313; children, 401; males, 372; females, 342. The total number of deaths from cholera was 114.

Gold was firm yesterday at 148⅞@149¼; Money easy; the Funds firm and upward; the Railways also left off firm. The Stock Exchange and Gold Room adjourned over to Thursday morning, in observance of the President's visit. The Foreign Exchanges remarkably cheap, indicating further importations of Gold from Europe.

Produce and Merchandise were comparatively quiet yesterday, and prices were without any important alteration. Moderate Freight engagements were reported.

The Great Issue.

We recently cited the Springfield *Republican* as a competent and disinterested witness in regard to the great issue presented by the Philadelphia Convention. The *Republican* was not an advocate of the Convention or an eulogist of its proceedings; but it recognized in the demand for the immediate admission of loyal Southern representatives that which the Republican party must concede to escape discomfiture and disgrace. Our cotemporary contended that inasmuch as the party has not committed itself formally against the "constitutionally impregnable" claim urged by and in behalf of the South, there should be no unwillingness on the part of the Republicans to "spike the guns" of the Convention by conceding the right which the National Union movement is intended to enforce.

The sagacious counsel of the Massachusetts journalist has elicited an echo from Connecticut. The Hartford *Courant*—another consistent Republican—appreciates the weakness of the situation occupied by the Congressional majority, and predicts disaster to its party if the course of the Radical leaders be adhered to in the Fall campaign. The *Courant* sees plainly that the victorious party will be that which is prepared to maintain the Constitution and restore the Union by conceding to the Southern States their right to representation. Thus speaks our Hartford cotemporary:

> "*As for that policy of exclusion which has been wrongly fixed upon the Union party by the intemperate acts and words of some members of Congress, it must be repudiated if we expect the party to maintain its power.* If we allow the Philadelphia Conventionists to place us in the false position of excluding loyal men from Congress while they set themselves up as the champions of unappreciated loyalty, the result of the conflict is easily foretold, and it is not pleasing to contemplate. But if the Union party will show that this is not the issue, and if Congress will assist by adding the names of other loyal representatives to those of the Tennessee delegation, our party strength will be greatly increased."

The Philadelphia Conventionists are not responsible for the "false position" which the *Courant* deprecates. They simply deal with the position as the Radicals in Congress have made it; accepting the issue it involves, and preparing to do battle upon it, with the people as the arbiters. If the Republican Party deem it a false position, they hold in their hands the means of correcting it before further mischief be perpetrated. They have but to throw overboard their Radical leaders, repudiate usurped authority, and squarely and honestly take their stand upon the broad constitutional ground of the Convention. No evasion of the issue will suffice. It must be met, manfully and decisively. For Republicans in Congress themselves have raised it, and the Republican Party must encounter it, or submit to the consequences.

Our staunch neighbor, the *Evening Post*, is employing its well-earned influence in support of an early and a liberal settlement of the representation question. What the Springfield and Hartford Republicans touch tenderly and apologetically, the *Post* grapples with boldly and conclusively. We transfer its article to our columns, and commend its statement of the case to those who imagine that the movement inaugurated at Philadelphia may be safely disregarded. The policy recommended by the *Post* is the only one that can enable the party with which it has labored so earnestly to preserve its power. The country requires peace. The people have made up their minds that there shall be peace. To insure peace, however, the work of restoring the Union must be completed, and there can be no complete restoration until the Southern States again enjoy their constitutional right to seats in Congress. This, as the *Post* truly says, "is the one question now before the country; and all prudent, wise Republicans, all men of every party who desire the good of the country and can see what is immediately necessary to produce this good, will unite to send to Congress only men who will vote for the immediate admission" of Southern representatives. The warning with which this declaration is accompanied is not overstrained. If the Republican Conventions will not nominate men favorable to this policy, "so much the worse for the Republican Party, for it will be deserted by the mass of the people, by all who are capable of forming a sober judgment upon the immediate necessities of the country." There are enough moderate, constitutional, Union-loving men in the land to elect candidates who take their places on the Union platform; and if the Republican Party, as a party, expressly or impliedly, indorse the policy of the Radical disunionists in Congress, they will deserve and invite defeat. What they may fail to do will be done by liberal Republicans and patriotic Democrats, united for the time and purpose.

For if this question be not quickly adjusted, who can tell whither the contest tends? The prospect would be clearer and less dangerous, if the policy of Congress possessed cohesion and consistency. But it possesses neither. It is obstructive. It keeps ten States out of the Union. It proposes conditions, with the knowledge that the South will not accept them. Its measures, however, imperfectly indicate its principles, and its ultimate scope must be studied in declarations and projects rather than in enactments. For instance, it acknowledges the sovereign functions of the Southern States in regard to their respective franchise, and their rights to ratify the constitutional amendment submitted to them; while the more active of its leaders insist upon the enactment of negro suffrage by Congress, and the treatment of the Southern States as so many conquered provinces. The whole Radical pressure is being exerted to force upon the Republican party the extreme views of SUMNER and STEVENS. Gen. BUTLER is dissatisfied because Congress stopped short of the full Radical standard. He calls for more extreme measures than have yet been adopted by Congress. He contends that the Republican Party must be drilled into the concession of negro suffrage, and the utter repudiation of all rights on the part of the Southern people, except the right to be hanged, or robbed, or tortured, or oppressed, as gallant soldiers like himself may command. The entire Radical faction grow more insolent, more intemperate and intolerant, every day. We are not afraid that Gen. BUTLER will fulfil his threat and march to any front where actual danger exists. We are not afraid that he will add to his threats any actual performance, or that his blood-thirsty denunciations of a vanquished foe will, under any circumstances, culminate in deeds of valor. The hero of Fort Fisher is too well known to be misunderstood when he talks of renewing the fight. But the tendency of his talk, and of the talk of other Radicals, is toward the more certain disruption of the Union—not in the direction of moderation or harmony.

The great issue comes before us, then, sustained by considerations that may, perchance, arise, as well as those which at this moment await attention. It cannot be doubted that the triumph of the Congressional policy at the polls in the ensuing elections will intensify Radical bitterness and stimulate the Radical leaders in Congress to take more offensive steps than have yet been determined upon. Throughout the last session they spoke and acted under a certain restraint. They were alive to the importance of the ordeal to be passed through this Autumn, and the necessity of so governing themselves that the Northern love of the Constitution and the Union should not be outraged. Should they succeed in manipulating the nominations and electing their candidates, the need of restraint would cease, the mask they have worn would be thrown off, and full-blown Radicalism, *a la* BUTLER and STEVENS, would assert its authority as the policy approved by the Republican Party. What would follow, the Chicago *Tribune* and Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS have obligingly announced—the impeachment and deposition of the President; to which we may add—another march through the South, with the heroic BUTLER commanding by deputy.

The only safety lies in the overthrow of the Radicals upon the ground they have themselves chosen. They have thus far prevented the restoration of the Union by preventing the admission of Southern Representatives. There can be no denial of this fact, and no escape from it. Upon this issue the Union men of the North must rally and defeat them.

ENCOURAGING TO SOLDIERS.—France, always brave and generally ingenious, has done much to rob war of its horrors and discomforts, if a paragraph published in yesterday's TIMES, based upon a report which appeared in *Le Nord*, may be believed. According to that journal, a light coat, impenetrable to musketry fire, has been invented, which effectually shields the soldier from the feeling of inconvenience which we may well imagine is consequent upon being perforated by a bullet. The inventor—so goes the story—put on his *capote* and stood the fire of a carbine, the only damage done being to the bullet, which fell flattened to the ground. What with iron-clads in naval warfare, and these charming *capotes* in land engagements, the tented field and all that will be decidedly more pleasant than in the days of wooden ships and jackets which bullets bored through. We are not sure that battles will not become a pleasant pastime in the light which envelopes this new era. Any one and every one will be willing to go for a soldier when he can go in regimentals like those of which *Le Nord* makes mention, shedding bullets as a duck's back does water. A shower of lead will be minded no more than the ordinary *douche* which hydropathic physicians inflict upon their patients. With the certainty that his stomach is safe from the ragged perforation of minié messengers, it will be no difficult matter for the veriest coward to summon up sufficient stomach for the fray. The vulnerability in the heel which attached to Achilles can be well guarded against, since it is likely that boots can be made of this impenetrable material as well as breeches—giving the lie to the old saying that there is nothing like leather—and as for a head covering it will be quite as easy to construct a *capot* as a *capote*. The reign of shoddy will become a thing of the past, for beyond a doubt the popular verdict will be that soldiers' galligaskins (like ambition) should be made of sterner stuff than that employed under the old sartorial *régime*. Another war like the one just ended would probably bring forth no end of military heroes, and we rather rejoice that the invention did not sooner turn up, since, in that event, we would perhaps have to mourn a greater plethora of Major-Generals than that which now afflicts us. BUTLERS would have been as plenty as blackberries. We are apprehensive, however, that the new clothing will scarcely turn aside a solid shot or a shell. To invent a material for military wear which shall enable the soldier to stem the fire of a battery remains for the genius of some coming weaver. And it is not certain, after all, that most men had not as lief be neatly drilled to death by a bullet as smashed by a shot from one of the 20-inch guns of which our foundries are now so prolific. Between being brained by a brick and "bonneted" by a boulder the choice is very little indeed. And the undoubted result of the new substitute for shoddy would undoubtedly be to dismiss muskets from the service and arm infantry with portable Paixhans, for the world *will* have war, and battles probably would not cease, even with the certainty of no one's being killed; on the contrary, their increase might confidently be looked for. However, be that as it may, we hope that the invention trumpeted to us by the breath of *Le Nord* may prove a fact and not a fiction, and that the integuments into which soldiers will thrust themselves for the future will not be the imminent deadly breeches of old.

A Constitution for Hungary.

Through the Ocean Telegraph, the other day, we received the report that a Constitution, with an independent, responsible ministry, had been granted to Hungary. The precise nature and terms of this concession to the demands of the Magyars we are not told, but we may make a rough guess at them from what we know of Hungarian history and of the events of 1848 and 1849.

The Hungarian Monarchy is now exactly eight hundred and sixty-six years old. It was on the 15th day of August, in the year 1,000, that STEPHEN was crowned the first King of Hungary. He was the first Christian ruler of the country, his predecessors, like himself descendants of ARPAD, the founder of Hungary in Europe, being only dukes and pagans, their faith resembling somewhat the theological system of ZOROASTER. Hungary was then, as it has continued up to the disastrous surrender at Villagos in '49, a constitutional monarchy, with a House of Magnates, like the British House of Lords, and a Chamber of Deputies, like the House of Commons. This "meeting of the country," (*Orszäg Gyülés*,) as it was properly called, was really a representative and legislative assembly, not a mere body called together to register the edicts of the Government, like the Parliament of France before the great Revolution, or as the present King of Prussia wants his Chambers to become. It convened only at the call of the King, but he was bound by the ancient law of the land to call it together within three years after the adjournment of the last Diet. It was at a session of such a Diet that MARIA THERESA appeared, in 1741, appealing for help, and when the celebrated exclamation, "*Moriamus pro Rege Nostro*," assured her of ultimate success. There was much dissatisfaction in Hungary, and many serious complaints reached Vienna between 1826 and 1832, because FRANCIS, then King of Hungary, failed to convene the Diet within three years after its last adjournment. The clamor waxing louder, and revolutionary ideas floating all over Europe since the Parisian July days of 1830, he was at last compelled to issue his royal proclamation for the meeting of the two Houses in 1832. He opened the session in person, and, the proceedings and debates being had in Latin, the then official language of the country, he spoke those words which, though bad Latin, gratified the Hungarians for the time. "The whole world is foolish and wants to have a constitution; you have it; keep it; I will preserve it and transmit it to posterity." But his posterity did *not* preserve it, as history proves. However the Diet that convened in 1847 created a marked change in the political affairs of Hungary. There had been many encroachments upon the ancient liberties of the Kingdom by the Viennese Government. They insisted, for instance, that Hungary should, like an Austrian Province, become responsible *in solido* for the national debt of Austria, which the Hungarians steadily refused. They introduced a rigid censorship of the press hitherto utterly unknown in Hungary, and against which the Hungarians loudly protested as contrary to all law. They attempted to to break up the free trade in tobacco, and to introduce the Austrian Government tobacco monopoly, and there was quite an alarming revolt in Pesth, the Government tobacco-stores were closed by the local authorities, and the tobacco confiscated and sold. The Austrians also brought their frontier *gens de armes* over the line upon Hungarian soil, and at one place, at Burch-on-the-Leitha, they were forcibly driven back by the populace, and their barracks demolished. They also attempted to interfere with the local self-government in the different counties, or *consilates*, by appointing, without lawful authority, so-called Administrators over them. All these things, and many others, created an ill-feeling among the Hungarian people against the authorities in Vienna, that demanded a change in the existing relations. Under these circumstances and amid this excitement the Diet of 1847 met, and it had hardly progressed far enough in its deliberations when the tocsin of revolution was sounded from Paris in February, 1848. Thrones were tottering all over Europe, and even loyal Vienna joined in the commotion, so that METTERNICH had to make very fast time to London for safety. The Hungarians, however, stood firm, and the reforms they asked were granted and even solemnly signed, and, if we remember rightly, sworn to by King FERDINAND. These reforms consisted in the enfranchisement of a large majority of the Hungarian people, for, up to this, suffrage was confined only to a privileged class. There was also created an independent Government for Hungary proper, with a responsible Hungarian Ministry under a personal representation of the King as *Palatinus*, and vesting in the liberalized Hungarian Diet exclusive power and control over the military and finances of the country, so that, if Austria wanted soldiers or money from Hungary, she had to appeal through the Hungarian Ministry to the Diet, and it might either grant or refuse the request. This actually happened in 1848, when Austria was hard pressed in Italy by CARLO ALBERTO, of Sardinia, and it was only by the influence of KOSSUTH's eloquence that a Hungarian army was voted to aid Austria against the Italians. This fact forces us to remark the change in the position of the great Hungarian agitator, who has, during the present war in Europe, been in the pay of Italy, raising a legion to assist her against Austria.

Thus Hungary became to all purposes, an independent, self-governing kingdom, represented by Austria only abroad diplomatically. Not long, however, was this to last. The consternation at this turn of events and at the ease with which FERDINAND had consented to be thereafter King of Hungary but in name which followed in the family circle of the Emperor, must have been great, for at his stern refusal to revoke his consent, there was a revolution in the palace and he was compelled to abdicate, that his successor, not bound by either word or oath, might undo his work. Out of this sprang the Hungarian war, the people fighting to retain their constitution, the Government fighting to amend it.

After the defeat of the people, all traces of free constitutional life were at once wiped out, and from thence to this the Hungarians have been quietly urging and agitating and, as it was stated through the cable, it seems they have now succeeded. But whether it is the truly liberal constitution of 1848 which has now been revived, or some patchwork, seemingly granting a reform without doing it in fact, we shall know only by mail. Until then we can only reiterate the axiomatic assertion of the London *Times*, that if Austria ceased to be German, she must become Hungarian, or cease to exist altogether. And in order to become Hungarian, she must allow the Hungarians to be free and independent.

The Meat Supply of New-York.

The indications are tolerably clear that our predictions that the excessively high rate of meat in this section of the country would become permanent are in process of being realized. The subject is never too old for reproduction, and we recur to it once more.

The cattle which are consumed in this city come from Illinois chiefly, but also from Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, and Texas. The supply is abundant in all those States. There are enough cattle raised to supply scores of cities equal to our own in extent and population. But the cattle do not come here as they ought, and we do not get the benefit of the abundance which exists. This is because there are a number of speculators who from week to week prevent the sending on of supplies, by various representations to the farmers, and by buying up at a low rate and holding back stock so as never to have a sufficiently abundant supply to force down prices. The farmer, as a rule, is not acquainted with the great centres of trade. He takes the price offered on his farm without dreaming that he is absolutely flinging away large sums every year by his easy-going process. The brokers on the other hand are thoroughly organized and keep their agents everywhere, and who follow telegraphed instructions as to how much stock can be sent on without suffering a fall in prices. These brokers have two kinds of business. They sell on commission, and they also speculate in cattle as Wall-street does in gold. How profitable their trade is may be judged by a reference to prices. Illinois cattle are worth in Illinois 7 to 11 cents per pound for the actual meat. The transportation costs $20 per head, and with other charges adds about 1½ cents per pound to the cost; or, say 12 cents at the outside. The average price to butchers is just now about 17 cents per pound—we heard of a drove which was sold a few days ago in Illinois for 6 cents a pound, and realized from butchers here, 19 cents.

There are two ways in which to look at these prices. The farmer is aggrieved as well as the public. The farmer has the remedy in his own hands, and it is a very simple one. At the drove yards here there is ample accommodation for all the cattle that could possibly be crowded into New-York, with all conveniences of water and feed. The charge for this accommodation is forty cents per head, which is not repeated even though the cattle remain a week or more. There is probably some use in being able to secure a salesman, but no absolute necessity for such. A farmer can send his own salesman if he chooses, and the transaction take place direct with the butcher. If this were the case the farmer would make a great deal more money, and the people would have to pay for their meat a great deal less. So much on the subject for the present. There is a great deal more which remains to be said upon it.

IN EXPECTATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMING.—All great events centering in this metropolis turn to the benefit of tradesmen and hotel keepers. The city is full of strangers who have "come to town" in anticipation of the President's visit. At an early hour last evening all the leading hotels were filled to overflowing, and the system of colonization had to be adopted, as in the excited war times, when rooms at a hotel were not to be had for love nor money, nor even through an intimate acquaintance with the proprietors. There is something more than curiosity, we imagine, in this great influx of people from all parts of the country. They do not come to stare at the President, and the scene of his reception will have an interest greater than that which attaches to mere spectacles and civic displays. The loyal of the land have come to do honor to their Chief Magistrate, and testify to him the approbation with which they have viewed his conduct during one of the most trying ordeals which it was ever the fortune of a ruler to pass through. The country will join with the City in swelling the ovation, and making it a substantial and unmistakable token of esteem. Other cities, both small and large, upon the line of the President's route, will follow the loyal example of the metropolis, and make his journey one great triumphal march. That Philadelphia was not quite as hearty in her reception of the Chief Magistrate as New-York will be is little to be wondered at. The people of that Quaker City are not greatly given to enthusiasm—indeed, it would ill befit the subdued color of their habits and the drab of their habiliments. An entertainment of "dead ducks," cold ones at that, is all that could well be expected of a city where FORNEY makes his headquarters. New-York will do better, furnishing her sister city an example of which in the future she will probably have the grace and discretion to avail herself.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND ITS WORK.—The existence and powers of the Board of Health do not by any means cease with the cessation of the cholera; and we hope that its activity will not be at all diminished because the hot weather is passing away, and the dread epidemic has nearly disappeared. The Board of Health is a permanent body, charged with the care of the sanitary interests of the City, and though its powers have been of an extraordinary character during the period of peril we have passed through, it is still endowed with powers sufficient to regulate in excellent manner our sanitary affairs. Though its labors have been interrupted in some directions by the issuance of injunctions, it is still free to work for the public good in nearly all matters of vital importance. The benefits which the City has derived from its labors during the Summer are confessed on all hands, and the desire of the people for its continued activity is in no degree abated. It can do as much for the life and health of the people during the next six months as it has during the last six months; and, in fact, there are many chronic evils by which people suffer worse than by the prevalence of the cholera from which the Board can now proceed systematically to deliver us. Let it, therefore, continue to work with persistence and vigor during the year, and we shall look with interest for the first annual report of its labors to the Legislature next January.

SOMETHING TO BE PROUD OF.—We suppose the officials of the City of Philadelphia must congratulate themselves on the patriotism they have displayed in refusing the hospitalities of the city to the distinguished party of visitors consisting of President JOHNSON, Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, and sundry members of the Cabinet and other functionaries. By this action, or refusal to act, the Philadelphia officials have placed themselves and their city in a very striking and exceptional position. The party have received tenders of official welcome in all the other cities that lie on their route, and in numerous cities far beyond their destination, and far out of the range of their line of travel; but Philadelphia, dressed in drab, looks with stolid gaze at the illustrious party, and regards with atrabilious feelings the manifestations of welcome that they receive everywhere else in their tour. What have JOHNSON and SEWARD, GRANT and FARRAGUT done, that they should receive honor at the hands of the high and mighty Aldermen and Councilmen of Philadelphia? Why should they not at once show their radical scorn of these statesmen and soldiers whom all the rest of the world delights to honor Queen EMMA is worthy of official honors, and the Prince of Wales may merit a formal welcome; but why should those who guide the helm of State in our own country look for any such distinction in Philadelphia? It were surely hard to tell. But, after all, we are glad to see that all the citizens of the Quaker City did not agree with the pitiful ideas of their official representatives in this matter.

EXPORT TRADE IN COTTON.—Cotton is again going out of the country on a liberal scale, though the cotton year is nearly ended. The week's exports from this port have been 4,478 bales, valued at $663,351. Included in the exports were to Liverpool, 3,330 bales, of the currency value of $483,237; to Genoa, 548 bales, valued at $84,000; to Havre, 433 bales, valued at $68,643, and to Antwerp, 167 bales, valued at $27,471. The total exports of cotton from this port since Sept. 1, 1865, have been 484,375 bales, against receipts during the same period of 863,223 bales. The estimated stock now here is 110,000 bales.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARETZEK'S TROUPE.—The public anxiety concerning the intention of Mr. MARETZEK is natural and laudable. We learn that his arrangements are now complete, and that he is prepared to commence his Fall and Winter campaigns *en force, con spirito*, and all that sort of thing, far, very far more thoroughly than ever before. Mr. MARETZEK will present his new artists for three nights at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, (Oct. 10, 11 and 12,) and, after brief seasons in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, will inaugurate the regular Fall and Winter campaign in this City at the Winter Garden—the opera alternating with EDWIN BOOTH's personations. The *début* of the new troupe at the Winter Garden is to take place on Nov. 26. Three evening performances and a Saturday *matinée* will be offered as heretofore, and Brooklyn will have its regular weekly installment of AUBER, MEYERBEER, VERDI, or whoever, on the Thursday nights. The *personnel* of the new troupe is as follows: *Prime Donne Soprani*—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Senorita Carmelina Poch, Signorina Antoinetta Ronconi, Miss Amelia M. Hauck. *Prime Donne Contralti*—Mme. Natali Testa, Mlle. Stella Bonheur. *Tenori—di Forza*, Signor Francesco Mazzoleni; *di Grazia*, Signor Ricordo Baragli; Supplementary, Signor Bernardi. *Baritone*—Signor Ferdinando Bellini, Signor Ardavani. *Bassi*—Signor G. Antonucci, Signor Fossati. *Buffo*—Signor Georgio Ronconi. Of the foregoing principal artists, this public has already warmly accepted seven, and the remaining seven come with reputations beyond question.

It would be superfluous to speak at length of such rare artists as Miss KELLOGG, Senorita POCH, Signor MAZZOLENI, Signor BELLINI, and the world's incomparable buffo, Signor RONOCNI, for whom no less than thirty-six operas have been written.

The Winter Garden *repertoire* will comprise the following grand operas: The "Huguenots," the "Star of the North," the "Trovatore," "Ernani," "Ione," "Zampa," and others. The following comic operas will also be presented: "Crispino," "Elisir d'Amore," "Fra Diavolo," "Don Giovanni," "Martha," and "Don Bucefulo." The last opera is new to New-York.

THE "BARBER" TO-NIGHT.—The third performance of the "Barber" will be given to-night at Mr. DRAPER's French Theatre in Fourteenth-street. The President and suite have been invited to attend.

THOMAS' CONCERTS AT TERRACE GARDEN.—The regular nightly concerts given by Mr. THEO. THOMAS' fine orchestra at Terrace Garden continue to prove highly attractive to the more fastidious of our amusement seekers. This evening's programme (second part) will be devoted to celebrating the memory of MOZART. The "Turkish Waltz" and portions of the Sextell called "First Divertiment," by this great master, will be on this occasion performed for the first time in America, together with various selections from symphonies, &c. The usual classical features of the Tuesday and Friday nights' programmes of these concerts continue to draw the ever-increasing throng of *dilletanti*.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Escape of Convicts from the Oregon State Prison—Mining Prospects.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

A Salem, Oregon, dispatch of yesterday states that thirty-two penitentiary convicts attempted to pass the guard. One was killed and eleven escaped.

The citizens of Lapaz, Arizona, have forwarded a petition to the Postmaster-General, asking further mail facilities.

A Prescott letter says the Indians are quiet, and there is much activity in prosecuting mining enterprises.

CHINESE MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

At auction to-day the finest natural leaf Japan Young Hyson Tea sold at 75c. ℔ lb.; Oolong 72c. Circle A crushed Sugar sold at $12 60@$12 70 ℔ 100 lbs.

Shanghai dates of June 25 report breadstuffs a shade lower. California flour was quoted at $10 36 per barrel. There was no foreign wheat on the market; price nominal at $2 81 per picul. Butter was held firmly at 74c. per pound, and the stock was so limited that the retailers controlled the market.

There had been two hundred and sixty-seven half-chests of common green tea sold at $37.

Mining shares dull. Savage, $1,080; Yellow Jacket, $710; Belcher, $162; Ophir, $218; Chollar, $162. Legal Tenders, 71¼.

THE TURF.

The Trotting Match at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The great trotting match for $6,000 between the stallion *Fearnaught* and the gelding *Dan Mace*, both to saddle, took place at the Mystic Park this afternoon, some 4,000 persons being present. *Fearnaught* won in three straight heats. Time, 2:29¼, 2:29 and 2:30. There was a very large amount of even money bet on the result.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

THE MIANTONOMOH AT COPENHAGEN—SHE IS VISITED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Navy Department has advices from Copenhagen in relation to the arrival of the *Miantonomoh* at that place, and where her stay was protracted much longer than was anticipated. The steamer *Augusta* was also there, and Commanders MURRAY and BEAUMONT were the recipients of much courtesy. Among the visitors to the *Miantonomoh* were some of the most prominent officers in the Danish Navy, who were extremely impressed with everything about the ship, more especially with her invulnerability, the size of her guns, the working of the turrets and her seagoing qualities. A visit from the royal family of Denmark was one of the interesting features of her stay at Copenhagen. The party consisted of the King and Queen, Prince JOHN, the King's brother; Prince FREDERICK, heir apparent; Princess DAGMAR, lately betrothed to the Grand Duke hereditary of Russia; the two younger children, Princess THYRA and Prince WALDEMAR, and several officers of the King's household and ladies of honor to the Queen.

They were received with a royal salute, and the same token of respect was tendered upon their departure. They went into every portion of the ship, from the boiler-room to the pilot-house, Princess DAGMAR remarking that she had come to see, and wanted to see every part of the vessel.

The Russian Envoy, Baron NICOLAY, family and suite, were received on board the monitor, as well as many other dignitaries of note.

An incident connected with the visit of the monitor consisted in an editorial visit to her by a party of gentlemen from the principal papers of the city, and on the morning thereafter the leading journals described in glowing terms the wonderful naval machine, which fairly aroused public curiosity. A little steamer plied hourly from one of the quays of the city with crowds of informal visitors, who went everywhere through the ship at their pleasure.

GEN. SICKLES AND THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

There is authority for stating that Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES, commanding the Department of the South, has not authorized the use of his name in connection with Cleveland Convention, and declines, while on duty in his present command, to take part in political movements.

NEW-YORK APPRAISERS.

The following persons have been appointed Assistant Appraisers in the New-York Custom-house: ISAAC PHILLIPS, JOHN BAUSH, SAMUEL P. HOLMES, R. B. ROBINSON, O. S. BARTLES, PHILIP HERZOG, JEREMIAH LATHROP and J. W. KNAPP.

THE THREE MONTHS' EXTRA PAY.

Acting Second Comptroller SMITH has decided that an officer whose discharge is dated prior to April 9, 1865, but not received until after that time, is not entitled to the three months' pay proper granted by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, and July 13, 1866.

RUMORS ABOUT THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Gens. HOWARD and TILLSON have been in close conference to-day at the Freedmen's Bureau, and visited the War Department together several times to consult with Secretary STANTON. It is looked upon as a confirmation of the report that Gen. TILLSON will relieve Gen. HOWARD as Commissioner. It is believed that the order relieving Gen. HOWARD will be issued this week.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following additional appointments have been made public to-day: Postmasters—Geo. W. Beach, Waterbury, Conn.; J. A. McDowell, Keokuk, Iowa; Geo. Isenstein, Clarksville, Texas. Internal Revenue Assessors—John W. Stokes, Fourth Pennsylvania; Wm. C. Binney, Fifth Massachusetts. Collectors—Mathew M. Stricklen, Ninth Pennsylvania; Robert P. Sinclair, Fourth Michigan; John Hastings, Surveyor of Customs, Albany.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

The appointment of CORNELIUS WENDELL as Superintendent of Public Printing, to-day, has excited some comment, as the office had been previously tendered him and declined. It has been offered to others also, but was not accepted because it is known to be the design of Congress to make the office elective on its reassembling, and consequently there will be only some three or four months before another change is made. In the pressure of business attending the departure of the President, Mr. WENDELL's commission was accidentally made out and signed as Superintendent of Public Buildings, instead of Public Printing, and the error was not discovered until after the President had gone.

SOUTHERN DELEGATES TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Quite a number of delegates from the South to the Sept. 3d Convention have already arrived here *en route* to Philadelphia, and reported themselves at the recently established Union League Headquarters, No. 266 F-street. The headquarters of the Executive Committee of the Union League, before and during the Convention, will be at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

REPAIRS OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

During the absence of the President, some repairs will be made upon the White House, which have long been needed.

PERSONAL.

Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, from Richmond, and Hon. W. D. KELLEY, of Penn., arrived to-day, and are stopping at the Ebbitt House.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $1,180,806.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT ON HIS RETURN FROM CHICAGO.

On the return of the President from Chicago, it is understood that a grand reception will be given to him.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

The commission of CORNELIUS WENDELL as Superintendent of Public Printing was issued to-day.

STATE POLITICS.

Removal of the Assessor of the Twenty-seventh District.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

JOHN I. NICKS was to-day removed from the office of Assessor of the Twenty-seventh Congressional District. This evening about three thousand Republicans serenaded Mr. NICKS, and congratulated him on his removal. Speeches were made by Mr. NICKS, Hon. H. BOARDMAN SMITH, Capt. JOHN M. LOSIE and T. C. COWAN.

Meeting of the State Senate.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The Senate met at noon to-day as a Court for the trial of Judge GEORGE W. SMITH, of Oneida County, on the charge of malfeasance in office.

After the organization Mr. H. C. MURPHY moved the appointment of a Committee of three to represent the Senate at the reception of President JOHNSON in this city next Thursday evening. The resolution was adopted, and the Lieutenant Governor appointed Messrs. H. C. MURPHY, SUTHERLIN and STAMFORD.

The question pending before the Court is as to its jurisdiction to try the case of Judge SMITH.

SAVANNAH.

Arrest of Regulators—Cholera—Wreck of the Schooner Glenary.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Several men calling themselves "Regulators," charged with hanging freedmen in Liberty County, have been arrested and brought to the city. Mayor ANDERSON assisted the military in making the arrests.

There have been seventeen deaths from Cholera during the past week, four whites and thirteen blacks.

The steamer *N. P. Banks*, from New-Orleans for New-York, put in to-day for fuel.

The schooner *Glenary*, from New-York, arrived yesterday, having been wrecked on the 23d off Charleston. A portion of the cargo was lost.

MISSOURI.

Congressional Nomination — Orders to Indian Agents.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The Conservatives in the Second Congressional District nominated Col. BRODHEAD for Congress to-day.

The Indian Agents in Kansas have been instructed not to allow any Indians under their charge to go on expeditions against wild Indians on the Plains. Should these latter Indians invade or attack the border settlements, the troops will be immediately sent after them.

The Negro, Taylor, Lynched.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

TAYLOR, the negro, who committed the murder near Lansing last week, was taken from the jail at Mason, last night by a mob, and hung on a tree.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices of Yesterday Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Ratification of the Treaty of Peace by Prussia.

Mazzini Refuses to Accept the Proffered Amnesty.

Rapid Reduction of the Italian Army to a Peace Footing.

Financial Measures of the Austrian Government.

Apprehensions of the Spanish Government About Cuba.

The Chilian Privateer Tornado Captured by a Spanish Frigate.

John Bright's Eloquent Speech at Birmingham.

Continued Improvement in American Securities.

The Closing Quotations of United States Five-Twenties, 72 1-4.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

RATIFICATION OF PEACE.

The Treaty of Peace Ratified by the King of Prussia.

PRAGUE, Monday, Aug. 27.

The Treaty of Peace made by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia, has been ratified by the King of Prussia, and is now on its way to this city for exchange.

ITALY.

Mazzini Refuses to Accept the Amnesty of Victor Emmanuel.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 28—P. M.

MAZZINI has refused to accept the amnesty granted by VICTOR EMMANUEL, and declines to be a subject of the King on any terms, preferring exile to such a position.

The Italian Army Being Reduced to a Peace Footing.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Aug. 28—P. M.

The immense army which Italy called into the field to reclaim Venetia from Austrian dominion is being rapidly disbanded. GARIBALDI's volunteer force is disarmed and the regular army is fast being reduced to a peace footing.

AUSTRIA.

The Government About to Issue Bonds for a Loan.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Aug, 28—P. M.

The Austrian Government has determined to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred and forty millions of florins, to meet the extraordinary expenses of the late war, including the twenty million of thalers stipulated to be paid to Prussia by the treaty of peace.

SPAIN.

Apprehensions in Regard to Cuba.

MADRID, Tuesday, Aug. 28—P. M.

Fears are beginning to be entertained here as to the destiny of Cuba. The *Politica*, in an article published to-day, argues that the impending collapse of the Mexican Empire will compromise Spain's possession of the Island of Cuba.

Capture of a Chilian Privateer.

MADRID, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

One of Her Catholic Majesty's frigates has succeeded in capturing the Chilian privateer *Tornado*, off the coast of Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Reform Movement--Great Speech of Mr. Bright.

LONDON, Tuesday Noon, Aug. 28.

JOHN BRIGHT delivered a speech last night at Birmingham before a mass meeting of the people favorable to the Reform movement, which exceeded all his former eloquent efforts, and created the most enthusiastic excitement among the immense audience. The meeting was the largest held of late years, and the interest manifested by the people exceeds that of any former demonstrations in favor of Reform since 1832.

RUSSIA.

The Banquet at Moscow to Our Naval Officers.

MOSCOW, Monday, Aug. 27.

At the banquet given to the American Embassy, the speech of Mr. Fox in response to a toast, was eminently laudatory of the Government of the Czar and of the system adopted by him, which have bound his subjects so closely to his interests.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Noon, Aug. 28.

COTTON.—The market is dull and declining. The sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13½d.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday evening, Aug. 28.

The Cotton market is dull and declining. Prices are partially ½d. lower. The sales to-day were 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands is quoted at 13¼d.@13½d. ₩ lb.

Liverpool Provision Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday evening, Aug. 28.

The Provision market is generally unchanged. Lard is especially dull, and prices nominal.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday evening, Aug. 28.

The Breadstuffs market is weak, and prices are declining. Flour and Wheat are drooping. Corn has declined 6d. ₩ quarter, and mixed Western is quoted 26s. 9d. ₩ 480 lbs.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Tuesday Noon, Aug. 28.

Consols are quoted at 89¼ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Tuesday Noon, Aug. 28.

The quotations to-day noon are: United States Five-Twenties, 72.

Illinois Central Railroad, 78.

Erie Railway Shares, 45½.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, Aug. 28.

The market for American Securities is improving, and prices are slightly higher. The figures at the close were as follows:

United States Five-twenties	72¼
Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Illinois Central Shares	78¾

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, Aug. 28.

The Money market is without change to note. The official closing price of Consols to-day was 89¼ for money.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The one Important Question.

From the New-York Evening Post, Aug. 27.

We reported the other day that some Western Republican Conventions were nominating for Congress men in favor of admitting the Southern States to representation. Our informant specified no particular districts, and the *Tribune* denies the truth of the statement. We can only say, if it is not true, those who desire the success of the Republican Party, among whom we suppose the *Tribune* to be prominent, have a right to be much alarmed.

The immediate admission of all the States to representation is the one question now before the country; and all prudent, wise Republicans, all men of every party who desire the good of the country and can see what is immediately necessary to produce this good, will unite to send to Congress only men who will vote for the immediate admission of delegates from all the States.

If it is a fact that the Republican conventions will not nominate such men, so much the worse for the Republican party, for it will be deserted by the mass of the people, by all who are capable of forming a sober judgment upon the immediate necessities of the country. It begins to be evident to all men not carried away by their passions, that the Republican leaders in Congress proved themselves incapable of even making a consistent plan or policy of restoration Their projects, mixed, incongruous, absurd, have not the merit of definitely settling any question involved in the restoration of the States. They do not even please or satisfy themselves. The leading and controlling minds among the Republicans pretend to be, above all, in favor of universal or impartial suffrage, but their own Constitutional Amendment says nothing about extending the suffrage; not only that, the Congress which would pass a Freedmen's Bureau Bill over the President's veto, and which continually talked about the rights and privileges of the colored Unionists, would not pass a bill conferring the suffrage on the blacks of the District of Columbia, and establishing impartial suffrage there.

Wherever the Republicans put in nomination for Congress a candidate opposed to the immediate admission of all the States to Congress, the Democrats will, if they are wise, and really have the interests of the country at heart, nominate a candidate from the "War Democrats." Such a candidate will be acceptable to the best part of the Republican voters; and in this way a majority determined on right action can without doubt be obtained.

The Republican leaders are making desperate efforts to carry the election by mere force of excitement, and by most unworthy and inconsistent appeals to the passions of the party. For instance—and it is but one case out of a hundred—the *Tribune* exclaims this morning:

"ANDREW JOHNSON assumes to decide on the legality of a State Convention which was that day to assemble, and to place the Federal troops under the control of its deadliest enemy, with directions to suppress it as an illegal or unlawful assembly."

Now the *Tribune*, which declares the States are not in the Union, and the State Governments not legal, has no right to complain of Mr. JOHNSON's action. According to its theory, and to that of the majority in Congress, which refuses to admit even loyal men from the Southern States, the President did not "assume" anything—he acted in the line of his duty; he had his justification in the declared policy of the Republican leaders. The *Evening Post*, which has opposed that policy, has a right to condemn the President's act as dangerous and wrong—but the *Tribune*, the Republican leaders, not at all.

But look at the folly and inconsistency of these men. They tell the people that Mr. JOHNSON is a bad, wicked tyrant; and in the same breath they advocate a policy which increases his powers, which sets him above and beyond the Constitution in regard to ten States; which gives him despotic and irresponsible power—if he is inclined to use it. This is the argument of the Republican leaders. But we reply, if the President is a bad man, so much the more necessary is it that we shall return at once to strict constitutional government, in order to lessen and restrain his power. If he is what they solemnly declare him to be, is it not worse than stupidity, is it not treason to liberty, to adopt and continue a policy which gives him unrestricted and extra constitutional power over a great part of the country during his whole term?

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Meeting of the Board Yesterday—The Butchers Under Discussion—Gas-Houses Considered—Vital Statistics—Visit of the Board and the Reporters to Numerous Slaughter Houses.

The Board of Health held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon. The ordinary routine business having been transacted, Dr. STONE, from the Sanitary Committee, submitted a report in reference to

THE GAS-HOUSES.

The report states that frequent complaints have been lately made to the effect that the gas-houses have recommenced the practice of filling the air with the foul odors arising from the generation of gas. For a time the Board had compelled them to consume these noxious gases, but it seems they have returned to the practice of turning them loose to poison the air. The Doctor requests citizens to report explicitly whenever these annoyances occur, giving the day, hour, condition of the atmosphere and direction of the wind, in order that the foul smells may be traced to their sources. Sometimes the Gas Companies are charged with what justly belongs to the sewers, or to other manufactories. The report states that there is great delicacy in dealing with the Gas Companies, for the reason that gas is a necessity to the public. It is a question whether or not these gas-houses should be permitted within the City limits at all. The Companies have manifested a disposition to abate the nuisance, and are experimenting largely with machinery which shall render their establishments unexceptionable. The Board expressed its determination to put a stop to this poisoning of the atmosphere at all hazards.

RELEASED FROM QUARANTINE.

Dr. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer, made a report in regard to the bark *Johanna Martin*, which has been detained at Quarantine. She arrived on the 16th inst., with 108 passengers on board. On the voyage she lost eighteen passengers by cholera, but has had no cases since her arrival. A resolution passed permitting the passengers to resume their journey.

CHOLERA AT HAVRE.

A letter was read from the U. S. Consul at Havre, representing that there had been but nine cases of cholera there in a population of 70,000 persons. Three of these had occurred since the 10th inst.

DERELICT PHYSICIANS.

Dr. DALTON reported that the seven physicians whose names had been presented for having given certificates of death from cholera, without having reported the cases to the Board, had made satisfactory explanation. They had submitted reports to either the Sanitary Inspectors or to the Station-houses. At the latter places it was expected they would be immediately telegraphed to the Board. Physicians are recommended to adopt this course, as securing generally the most speedy attention from the health officers.

ABOUT BUTCHERS.

President SHULTZ made a little speech in regard to the butchers. He said:

GENTLEMEN: Now that the Courts are, as it is hoped, about to withdraw their restraining influence, this Board of Health may, and should be held responsible for the sanitary condition of all the slaughter-houses in this district. With few exceptions the buildings where this slaughtering is done are most unsuitable in construction, and consequently become offensive, not only to persons who live near, but also to those who pass on the public streets. For the most part the slaughter-houses are one-story buildings, with a cellar beneath, into which drains much of the blood and animal matter from the floor above. The doors and windows of these buildings are constantly open, thus exposing to view the killing which goes on within. After the animals are dressed they are conveyed away in carts which back upon the sidewalk to receive their loads and thus obstruct the travel, and beside leave behind much bloody animal matter which is most offensive. The sidewalk in front of most of these slaughter-houses became so offensive by reason of this accumulated *débris*, as to render a passage in front quite impossible for ladies. In front of many of these buildings the flagging becomes loose, and by reason of the accumulated liquid substances underneath the most disgusting nuisance is liable to arise and bespatter your clothes. Recently, at a public meeting of butchers, held in this room, Capt. EDWARD PHILLIPS, one of the oldest retired butchers of our City, confessed that some of this class of slaughter-houses were so offensive that he had "often lost a meal" by chancing to pass one of them. Against this class of slaughter-houses we shall have no difficulty in proceeding. They are a nuisance which should be abated at once. But can any slaughtering of animals be so conducted as not to be a nuisance when carried on in the built-up portions of our City? The "Bulls Head," or cattle pens, are four miles away, at the extreme end, so to speak, at the entrance of our City. The wild Western steers—animals which have never been subdued by the yoke or otherwise, are driven this whole distance, imperiling life, causing alarm and apprehension, through every street and avenue through which they pass. When they arrive at the slaughter-house they are driven into the centre of a built-up block of houses, where they are crowded together and "starved" until they are "killed." The sights and sounds which the surrounding neighborhood has to bear find expression in more than a hundred petitions and remonstrances to this Board for relief.

After the animal is killed and dressed the hides, fat and offal have to be carried to different and often widely distant portions of the City. For instance, all, or nearly all, the fat and offal obtained in the eastern portions of the City are conveyed to the extreme western, a distance of from two to three miles, thus passing over all the best and most frequented avenues of our City. This offal and fat is not unfrequently retained for two or even for three days in the slaughter-houses, and when so retained its transit across our City is most offensive. Nor can this evil be wholly overcome by the establishment of the most rigid rules on the part of the butchers, for subordinates cannot always be controlled. The ordinances of this Board are ineffectual, unless we appoint and maintain an Inspector at each establishment, and as there are about 180 of them, this would seem almost impossible. The accumulation of blood and animal matter from these slaughter-houses in our streets and private sewers is an evil which the Croton Board have long experienced and deprecated. This blood and offal entering our slips from the sewers, causes an offensive nuisance that our Inspectors have presented again and again. So offensive are some of these slips from this cause, that the piers surrounding are deserted by commerce. Probably not less than four hundred tons of this objectionable matter enter our sewers weekly from the killing of 4000 cattle, and double this number of smaller animals. The stench which arises from a defective culvert in many portions of the Seventeenth Ward, is so great as to render living there almost impossible; particularly is this the case in the First-avenue and the streets immediately adjacent. The killing usually takes place from 4 P. M. until 8 in the evening. Rest is then obtained until about 2 o'clock in the morning, when the carts begin to move the meat to the great marts of Washington and Fulton Markets, and from this hour until morning there is neither peace or rest for the employe or citizen who is so unfortunate as to live on the line of travel. Probably not less than 2,000 employes are deprived of their night's rest in order to place on the markets this meat product. Early in the morning the same meat that has been carted to Washington Market during the night may be seen in smaller quantities passing in the carts or wagons of 500 shop-butchers back over the same route, filling and incumbering the narrow streets west of Broadway, to the great annoyance of the public. This is but a short and imperfect sketch of our present system of slaughtering animals and supplying meat to our City. In any aspect which the present system can be viewed, it is objectionable both in an economical and sanitary point of view. Slaughter-houses cannot be so regulated in a city as to render their presence unobjectionable; for, as we have seen, the accompanying evils are greater than the parent nuisance. As a Board of Health, we may not be justified in going beyond the regulation or control of the most objectionable of these slaughter-houses. But I think it both wise in a sanitary point of view, and just toward the parties interested, to declare in some suitable way that the whole trade and practice of slaughtering animals, as at present conducted, must be abandoned or extensively modified. The condition of the slaughtering business in Brooklyn, does not materially differ from our own, except that all their cattle are driven through our streets and have to pass the crowded ferries which cross the East River. In addition to the offal which comes from the cattle slaughtered in Brooklyn, that city and its suburbs receive from this side of the water many thousand tons per annum. Indeed, so frequent and so well-founded are the complaints from this source, that fully one-quarter of the complaints which come to this office from those districts are complaints of bone or fat boiling, or from "piggeries" that derive their chief sustenance from the offal of animals slaughtered in New-York, and which consequently must find its way across the crowded ferries of the East River. Sooner or later these abuses must stop. The history of this occupation is, as we have seen, one of restraint and control on the part of the public authorities, and never has it been less restrained than now. Never has more just and proper regulations been proposed than by the code of health ordinances adopted by this Board; for the most part, they were just such ordinances as commended themselves to the oldest members of the profession, and yet their enforcement meets with opposition.

The Board of Health may, and I think should, declare in some suitable way their determination to rid the City of the accumulated nuisances created by the slaughter-houses, and now that the time has arrived when this change can be made without pecuniary sacrifice to the butchers, and to such infinite advantage to the sanitary condition of our City, we should have no hesitation in taking such action as will secure the end desired.

President SCHULTZ offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is made the duty of this Board to guard and preserve the public health by suppressing all causes which shall directly tend to impair the same; and

Whereas, In the judgment of this Board the slaughtering of animals, the boiling of fat, the trying out of grease and the utilizing of the coarser offal of animals, including the disposition of the blood, the curing of the hides, &c., are all so connected and dependent upon the act of killing, that this Board has no hesitation in declaring that the slaughtering of animals in the built-up portions of this City is incompatible with the health and best interests of the same; therefore,

Resolved, That our Superintendent cause special inspection to be made of every building and place where animals are slaughtered in this district, and report to this Board its sanitary condition, and such other facts as may guide our judgment in forming an opinion upon the question presented.

The resolution was laid on the table, to be considered at the next meeting of the Board.

HISTORY OF BUTCHERS.

An interesting statement regarding butchers, showing that the slaughtering business has always been subjected to certain restrictions was read and ordered on file. We make the following summary: The history of the butchers and their trades, both in this country and England, shows that they have always been to an unusual degree the subjects of regulation and control for health and police purposes. The law reports are full of cases showing this. Our local legislation shows it to a remarkable degree, and from the earliest times. Thus as early as 1658, we find from the City Records that there were a certain number of "sworn butchers," who "shall be employed to slaughter all cattle consumed within the City's jurisdiction." The same records, under date of June 7, 1676, contain the following: "*Whereas*, there is found several inconveniences by the butchers keeping their slaughter-houses in this City, as well as the annoyance thereof to ye inhabitants of the same, It is ordered yt for ye future there shall not bee any slaughter-house within this City, nor any oxen, cows, hogs, sheep, or lambs killed within ye same, after the first day of November next ensuing, &c., &c." In the following year, "It is ordered that for the necessary and publique use, a gerwall, or publique slaughter-house shall be built for the use of the Cytie over the water, without the gate at the Smith's Fily, near the 'Half Moone' or Battery." On June 23, 1696, slaughtering was apparently ordered discontinued there, another building having been erected "fronting to the East River, at the east end of Queen [now Pearl] street"—that is, near Peck-slip. On Oct. 11, 1720, a petition represents, "That the places where the two slaughter-houses of this City are now situated, by the increase of buildings and the number of inhabitants are not only become offensive to the inhabitants but dangerous to them, and their children be exposed often to the danger of mad oxen and doggs;" and on Dec. 3 following, a Committee of the Aldermen report "that wee find the said allegations to be true, and are humbly of opinion that the present slaughter-houses * * * are becom a publick nuisance, and ought in a short time to be removed, in order more convenient and ornamental buildings may be erected there and in that neighborhood, which are now retarded by occasion of the said slaughter-houses." They recommended a grant to the petitioner, and that from the time his buildings were finished, no other slaughter-houses from thenceforward shall be built and erected on the East River during the said term." In 1725 we find a butcher complaining of the ferry-master because he would not bring over cattle promptly, the latter requiring the butchers to send some one to load them. "And why the butchers shall be forced to goe and load the cattle themselves, now JEREMIAH COLCUTT is dead, more than they did before your petitioner cannot perceive, nor will the circumstances of the trade allow your petitioner to hire hands and goe over to load the cattle." Two years later the butcher's dogs were complained of. In this connection Mr. DEVOE, the well-known butcher, says in his "market book," from which I gather this information: "Cattle raised on large ranges, where they almost run wild, are apt to be dangerous; such animals, when about to be haltered in olden time, were worried with bull-dogs. In 1763, the prices to be asked by butchers were fixed by ordinance, and the butchers revolted. In 1781, May 28, we find a set of regulations promulgated, many of which are almost identical with those in the Code of Health ordinances. One of them requires that all and every person and persons exercising the trade and occupation of a butcher in this city shall be obliged within twenty days from the date thereof, to take out licenses for that purpose. In 1784 we find a movement of the butchers to be allowed to kill in their own or private slaughter houses, above a certain line, defeated, though they urged as a reason that the public one was dirty. About the same period some butchers object to removal of one of the public slaughter houses because it has been established where it is for many years, and they have built their dwelling houses in the neighborhood for their convenience." The public slaughter-house ceased in 1789, but Inspectors were appointed by the butchers to regulate slaughter-houses. On Sept. 30, 1793 "it was ordered that no cattle be landed at any place in this City to the westward of Col. RUTGERS," which was near the slaughter-house. Prior to 1796 a law existed requiring every butcher to be licensed. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1798 many butchers died. One distinguished himself so much by his attention to the sick that the "Board of Health" gave him "a vote of thanks," which, says Mr. DEVOE, "soon after became generally known, and brought him much trade." In 1817 we find butchers required to have permits. In 1837 we find the butchers very indignant because "meat shops are now established in almost every part of the City with perfect impunity," instead of being confined to the markets, and they argue the matter in a long petition, which reversed would do for their successors of to-day. In 1839 the marketmen's grievance was referred to a committee of both Boards of the Common Council, who, on March 2, 1840, reported. They commence by saying: "The public health, the comfort and convenience of our constituents and the revenue of the City are matters of too much attention to be subjects of careless or hasty legislation." They continue by arguing in favor of some ordinances, saying the exercise of the power is almost universally admitted in this country as in other enlightened governments, to be necessary for the protection of the public health, by preventing the nuisances of badly regulated slaughter-houses in crowded parts of a large city and by preventing the sale of unwholesome meat.

GOV. ANDERSON.

Gov. ANDERSON, of Ohio, was introduced by the President to the Board. The Governor made a brief speech, complimenting the gentlemen upon the success which had attended their labors, and expressing his gratification at meeting. It is understood that Gov. ANDERSON visits the City for the express purpose of studying the workings of the Health Board. The Board adjourned to meet on Thursday.

Laying the Corner-stone of the New-York Museum—Masonic Ceremonies.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the New-York Museum was celebrated yesterday afternoon. The yard in the rear of the premises now occupied by the Association was crowded to its utmost capacity by persons anxious to witness the operations of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York. Owing to the inexperience of the persons managing the affair, the arrangements were not such as to meet the wants of the vast assemblage which had gathered for the special purpose of seeing.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York were as follows:

Most Worshipful Robert D. Holmes, Grand Master.
Right Worshipful Robert Macoy, Acting Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. W. T. Woodruff, as Senior Grand Warden.
R. W. Frederick Widdows, as Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer.
R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary.
R. W. Samuel M. Chambers, Grand Chaplain.
R. W. Wm. T. Anderson, as Grand Marshal.
R. W. Chester W. Mabie, Senior Grand Deacon.
R. W. Wm. Davidson, Junior Grand Deacon.
R. W. S. O. Rockwell, Grand Standard Bearer.
R. W. Geo. Tinson, Grand Sword Bearer.

The officers were escorted to the ground by the members of Manhattan Lodge.

Grand Master HOLMES, in commencing the exercises, announced that the Grand Lodge had responded to the request of the Museum Association to lay their corner-stone with the utmost alacrity, and this on account of the grand object which the builders had in view—the amusement and instruction of the people. The country had but just come out of a most gigantic struggle, and our people were subject to a most enormous taxation, yet, in the midst of all this, there were public spirited men who had come forward to establish a means of combining instruction with amusement in a manner calculated to elevate and to refine. He hoped the day was not far distant when we should have in our great Central Park an institution equal in importance to the British Museum and those institutions which flourished in the French capital, in which the masses sat at the feet of the ages learning wisdom from the fathers of science, philosophy and art. He also trusted that before long a Masonic temple would be reared in this City which would be a credit to the fraternity and to the State.

The usual ceremony was then proceeded with, and the following articles were deposited in the box which was placed in the corner-stone: Copies of the NEW-YORK TIMES and other daily newspapers; specimens of the various silver and copper coins of the United States; Banvard's History of the Panorama of the Mississippi; a copy of the Transactions of the Grand Lodge of the F. A. M. of the State of New-York for 1865; the Constitution and By-laws of the Grand Lodge of F. A. M.; Macoy's Manual; List of Masonic Lodges in the State of New-York; a parchment scroll containing a list of the officers of the Grand Lodge, the names of the President of the United States, and of the Mayor of the City of New-York; the signatures of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, and the seal of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.

Several addresses were delivered by distinguished members of the Masonic fraternity, and Mr. BANVARD read a "Poetic Address" prepared for the occasion. After the immense concourse of spectators had retired, the members of the Masonic fraternity and others were entertained to a bountiful collation, which was served up in what is now called the "Upper Gallery." This gallery at the present time contains a variety of objects, some agreeable to look upon, and others too disagreeable to regard with respect. When Mr. BANVARD shall have gathered up all the pieces and put them in order—when he shall have covered the heads of many of his subjects with appropriate hair, fixed up his bears, and dogs, and foxes, and squirrels, &c.—the upper gallery will no doubt be more attractive than at present. Yesterday the long table presented an appearance which contrasted favorably with the surroundings; but that lasted but a very short time. The Masons who had a few moments before boasted of building up, demonstrated that their leveling-down abilities could not be surpassed.

The location of the new museum is at the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth-street. The prospectus now published promises that when the building is completed scientific experiments, instructive as well as amusing, in natural philosophy and chemistry, will be given in the lecture-room, illustrated with beautiful scientific apparatus in a similar manner to those of the famous Polytechnic Institute of London, and which have been so popular, and remunerative to the stockholders of that institution. The fine arts will be represented in a hall of statuary, comprising casts, models, and copies of some of the most celebrated works of art to be found in the galleries of Europe.

A hall will be devoted to new and useful inventions, similar in plan to the exhibitions of the American Institute. Applications are already being made, and several interesting machines are proffered at this early day.

The principle and uses of mechanical powers will be illustrated in working models of machinery, and actual manufacture exemplified in the production of various articles of commerce, trade and use. Hydraulics will be illustrated by appropriate machinery, exemplifying the various uses and powers of water. An historical department will be set apart for National trophies, especially those of our late rebellion, which are now so numerous.

A superb and gorgeous spectaculum or "lecture room" will be attached, unsurpassed in its magnificence, comfort, ventilation, and convenience of ingress and egress, by any establishment in America—the scenic stage of which will be constructed on a new principle, with especial reference to spectacular and correct scenic display. The exhibitions therein to be of the highest class, wherein it is designed to impart solid instruction and information with dramatic amusement; the pieces selected for representation will include a healthy and high moral sentiment of domestic morality, so that it will ever be a fitting place for parents to visit with their families for recreation and instruction.

By a novel arrangement of scenery, the stage will present a *scenic plane*, or picture of sixty feet in width, being by ten feet, the largest in America. The highly finished scenery is already painted, having been executed with extreme care by Mr. JOHN EVANS, the oldest scenic artist in New-York, assisted by Mr. JOSEPH AYRES, from designs of Mr. BANVARD.

The following are the officers of the Association: John Banvard, President; Henry R. Brown, Secretary; Directors, Joseph Ayers, W. A. Liliendahl, Henry R. Brown, Wm. K. Banvard and W. H. Goodnow.

CITY SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Visit to them by the Board of Health and the Reporters—Their Filthy Condition—The Great Nuisances of the City.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Board of Health, President SCHULTZ submitted some interesting facts regarding the butchering business, together with a history of the manner in which it has always been controlled by law. Upon the adjournment of the Board the President invited the members and the reporters to accompany himself and Capt. LORD, Chief of the Sanitary Police, upon an inspecting tour of the slaughter-pens. Four carriages were in waiting for the party. The first place visited was No. 218 Mott-street. This is a little stable-like looking place, where, amid the accumulated filth of weeks, sundry men and boys were engaged in dressing beef for the market. The accommodations for drainage, and consequently for cleanliness, in this place seemed especially bad. At Nos. 185, 189 and 193 Elizabeth-street were the slaughter-houses, fat-boiling establishment and hide curing vats of Messrs. HAW, HANLIN and QUIMBY. In the rear, and overlooking these premises, is one of our large public schools. It would seem to be impossible to confine within so small a compass so much filth and so many disgusting odors. It is beyond the power of words to convey any idea of the intensely filthy sights and smells there presented, where living animals are crowded into little narrow, reeking pens, and compelled to witness the slaughtering of their fellows. Perhaps they don't care much about that, but when the effluvia arising from these pens is sufficient to knock the animals down, it certainly is not the best atmosphere for humanity to breathe. Yet it is said that this fat-melting establishment has the most improved apparatus for conducting the business and consuming its own odors. The hog-killing establishment of J. LOCKHART, No. 146 Ludlow-street, was found in as cleanly a condition as such a place can be, but no butchering had been done there for two months. At Nos. 49, 53, 55, 57 and 59 First-avenue, occupying nearly an entire block, are the slaughter-houses of Messrs. EISNER, KATZ, HARRINGTON and WESTHEIMER, respectively. In this block is killed and butchered about one-quarter of all the fresh meat consumed in New-York, amounting in the aggregate to between three and five hundred beef cattle per week, and sheep, calves, &c., in proportion. While they are conducted with cleanliness compared with others visited yesterday, they are necessarily filthy and disgusting—more so than they would be were the accommodations for conducting the business equal to the demand. Councilman COSTELLO keeps a little slaughter-pen in the rear of No. 304 East Twelfth-street. Although he had not as he remarked "Killed a bullock in two weeks," the place was a most excellent one to get away from. The sheep slaughtering establishment of DAVID BARRETT, No. 17 Sixth-street, was the worst one we visited—its "offence was rank and smelled," and so did all the workmen. Mr. J. G. BROWNING, at Nos. 25 and 27 Sixth-street, has converted an old church into a cattle and sheep yard, whence many butchers draw their supply. It is, in all respects, a model of neatness and cleanliness, as far as such an institution can be either neat or clean.

All these establishments are located in the most densely populated portions of the City, are surrounded by long rows of tenement houses, which are filled to overflowing with men, women and particularly children. These latter congregate in swarms around the slaughter pens and revel in the filth there accumulated. To describe in detail what we saw would be to sicken our readers, and make them foreswear the use of meat forever. We had never dreamed of such a conglomeration of disgusting sights and smells. The "Augean stables" were, compared to New-York slaughter-houses, what a side show is to a big circus. Let the general terms in which we speak of them suffice. In so speaking we do not mean to say that any one is particularly more objectionable than another—they are, one and all, simply horrible—necessarily horrible if you please, but none the less objectionable because necessary. The slaughtering of animals within the City limits is detrimental to the public health and morals as well, and should be prohibited. With the slaughtering business there follows its attendant nuisances, fat-boiling, hide-dressing and offal cleaning. They must eventually be removed, for a patient public cannot be imposed upon forever. The abattoirs suggested by the Board of Health, and now in course of construction, are what the City needs and what must eventually be used for all slaughtering purposes, and these air-poisoning and pestilence-breeding places removed.

It is but justice to the gentlemen named above, and to the butchers generally, to say that they have received the suggestions of the Health officers with courtesy, and have striven to make their places as unobjectionable as their accommodations will permit. But the objection does not lie with them as individuals, but with their business. Their calling is a nuisance from its very nature, and should be conducted where it is least objectionable. It is natural that they should object to the abattoir, for the reason that they will be forced to abandon the property they now hold. But eventually they will be driven beyond the City limits, and it would be wise for them to accept "the situation," make a virtue of necessity, and secure the best accommodations they can as speedily as possible. The visit of the Board, yesterday, was for the purpose of enabling the members to act understandingly when they come to consider the resolution submitted by the President.

Cholera.

The cholera has very nearly disappeared from our midst, but three cases having been reported for the twenty-four hours ending at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. It is believed that the cool weather of the past few days has contributed greatly toward limiting the number of cases. Notwithstanding the great falling off in the number of cases, the Sanitary Inspectors and Health Officers have relaxed none of their efforts toward cleansing and purifying unhealthy localities. It is thought that more hot weather may reasonably be expected, and it would be but natural for additional cases of cholera to appear with it. The following is yesterday's

HEALTH BULLETIN.

1. JOHANNA O'BRIEN, No. 345 Water-street.
2. ELLEN FLYNN, aged 26, Ireland, No. 244 East Fourteenth-street.
3. MARGARET LEARY, aged 23, United States, taken to hospital from railroad car in Whitehall-street.

At Ward's Island there was no change from the last report published, three cases only remaining on that island. At Battery Hospital there were two deaths and eight cases remaining. At the Red House Hospital one death had occurred, leaving eight cholera patients still there.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.

The following cases were officially reported yesterday morning:

1. BRIDGET BEGLEY, aged 34, No. 1 Sackett-street. Recovering.
2. MARY DONAHUE, aged 4, Nelson-street, near Clinton-street. Died 26th.
3. JOHN TIERNEY, aged 40, corner Carroll and Columbia streets. Sent to hospital.
4. MARY MACK, aged 50, No. 30 Congress-street. Died 27th.
5. CORA SMITH, aged 5, No. 155 Navy-street. Died 27th.
6. FRANCIS E. SPARROW, aged 35, No. 153 Navy-street. Case critical.

The Registrar reports that forty burial certificates were granted on Monday, viz.:

Cholera	3
Cholera Infantum	8
Cholera Morbus	1
Dysentery	2
Other zymotics	2
Other diseases	24
Total	40

FALLING OF A PIER.—At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon about fifty feet in length of the Pier No. 45 East River gave way beneath an overburden of pig iron and tin, the property of Messrs. PHELPS, DODGE & Co. A truck and very valuable team of horses, belonging to W. H. PAINE & BRO., were precipitated into the water. The horses were drowned. It was reported that several lives were lost, but these rumors could not be traced to any authentic source.

A Nuisance—And Its Cure.

It is a standing objection to most other machines that "they make too much noise;" the baby can't sleep, and the folks can't talk, while the operator's ears are filled with the rapid click, click, click of the wheel and shuttle for hours after she has ceased her work. Willcox & Gibbs is a perfect cure-all for this nuisance; so noiseless is it, that a *babe can sleep in the cradle close by the machine*, and the sound of the movement is not heard across the room.—*The Economist*.—[*Advertisement*.]

To Cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all Affections of the Bowels, use JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Read what is said about it:

Rev. RUFUS BABCOCK says: In the Summer of 1850, when the Cholera was prevalent and fatal, I suffered from an attack of this disease for about 30 hours, but it at length entirely yielded to the free use of JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE. By the timely use of this medicine, several others were cured to my knowledge.

CHAS. F. MABREY, of Co. I. 75th Ind. Vols., writes:

While in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in June, 1863, I was laid up, unfit for duty, by an attack of Diarrhœa. Being greatly reduced, and failing to derive any benefit from the treatment I was receiving, I used JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE, and this remedy eventually cured me entirely.

JASPER POULSON, of Holmesville, Ohio, writes:

My son was taken sick last fall with Cholera Morbus, which cramped him severely. Nothing would stay on his stomach until I used JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE, which gave immediate relief, and finally cured him.

Rev. W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM writes from Shanghai, China:

I have cured over one hundred cases of Diarrhœa with the Carminative Balsam. It checked the disease after everything else failed.

Sold by all Druggists.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR keeps the head clean and the hair healthy, restores gray hair to its original color, imparts new life and strength to the weakest hair, stops its falling out, is a delightful hair-dressing, and unparalleled as a remedy for nervous headache. References, our best physicians and chemists in the country. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use*. ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. Also Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver, plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Few Ladies are Informed as to the physical management of the form. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator, 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Mme. Jumel's Wrinkle Obliterator.

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Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

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A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. Gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Why is Phalon's Night Blooming Cereus the most popular of all handkerchief perfumes? Because the ladies *hanker chiefly* after it.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding cards, *new style*, most elegant in the City.

DIED.

BROOKS.—In Brooklyn, of dysentery, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, Aug. 28, WILLIE MERRIFIELD, only child of Thomas and Annie T. Brooks, aged 2 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 113 Remsen-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BEACH.—Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug. 25, from the accidental discharge of a gun, WILLIAM A. BEACH, Jr., of Troy, aged 25 years.

BUSCHMANN.—On Monday, Aug. 27, after a short illness, HERMANN BUSCHMANN, a native of Bremen, in the 30th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) 29th inst., at 9 A. M., at Nos. 31 and 33 East 4th-st.

BEAMES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 28, CHRISTIANA, relict of Jonathan Beames, aged 78 years.

Notice of funeral in Thursday's papers.

CASE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 28, of cholera infantum, LUCIA MATILDA, youngest daughter of Rufus D. and Matilda Case, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, 140th-st., west of 11th-av., on Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

EWEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Aug. 26, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. W. Payne, No. 23 Park-place, (East Baltic-st.,) near Flatbush-av., SUSAN A., wife of Edward Ewen, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Fulton Ferry.

FARJEON.—On Monday, Aug. 27, aged 66 years, DINAH, relict of the late Jacob Farjeon.

Her relatives and friends, as well as those of her son, Israel Farjeon, are hereby invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 29, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 185 West 20th-st.

GILCHRIST.—In Lafayette, near Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, Mr. JAMES GILCHRIST, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday next, from his late residence, in Lafayette, near Jersey City. Notice of hour given in to-morrow's paper.

HATFIELD.—On Monday, Aug. 27, Mrs. ELIZABETH HATFIELD, relict of Andrew Hatfield, aged 83 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, from No. 73 Lexington-av.

HICKS.—In St. Louis, of cholera, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, JAMES LUCAS, son of Silas and Elizabeth L. Hicks, aged 2 years and 2 months.

HAWLEY.—In Brookfield, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 24, BENNIE, youngest son of H. B. and Esther M. Hawley, aged 7 months.

HARRIS.—At Ellena, Island of Borneo, on Tuesday, May 22, THOMAS B. HARRIS, of the firm of Harris & Pond, of this City, in the 40th year of his age.

JAQUES.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 28, after a short illness, HENRY F. JAQUES, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2, and the Fire Department in general of Hudson City, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Palisade M. E. Church.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, WALTER, child of Robert K. and Adeline Johnson, aged 8 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 335 Henry-st., on Thursday afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

KEYS.—At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, MARY A., wife of Jesse G. Keys, and daughter of William Anderson.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 221 Broome-st.

McDOWELL.—At Hoboken, N. J., suddenly, on Monday, Aug. 27, ROBERT McDOWELL, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, from his late residence, West Hoboken, at 4 o'clock.

McILVAINE.—On Monday, Aug. 27, in the 72d year of his age, BOWES REED McILVAINE, eldest son of the late Hon. Joseph McIlvaine, U. S. Senator from New-Jersey, and brother of Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio; for many years a merchant in Kentucky and New-York.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral service at his late residence, No. 187 2d-av., in this City, at 10 A. M. of Friday, Aug. 31. His remains will be taken to Burlington, N. J., for interment.

ORMISTON.—On Monday, Aug. 27, suddenly, THOMAS ORMISTON, native of Skirling, Peeblesshire, Scotland, in the 57th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 166 8th-av.

PRESCOTT.—On Tuesday, Aug. 28, of consumption, WOODBURY W. PRESCOTT, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 22 Bond-st., New-York, on Thursday morning, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock.

SLAIGHT.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 28, aged 11 months and 25 days, DAVID FREDERICK, son of Nathaniel C. and Sara Slaight.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. David Taylor, No. 24 Grand-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2½ P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TARR.—On Tuesday, Aug. 28, FREDERICK TARR, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 256 West 12th-st., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2½ P. M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. D. B. Warner, the Consul of the United States at St. John, N. B., of the death, on the 13th of August, 1866, at St. John, N. B., of JOHN GRANT, third mate of ship *S. Ourling*, of New-York.

Deceased gave New-York as his place of residence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSOLIDATED LINE.

GREAT THROUGH ROUTE
TO
THE MINING REGION
AND
THE PACIFIC STATES.

THE HOLLADAY OVERLAND MAIL
AND
EXPRESS COMPANY

having consolidated the property of the "OVERLAND STAGE LINE" and the "OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY"—comprising all the overland stage lines running west from the Missouri River—and largely increased and improved their stock and coaches, and reduced their rate of fares nearly 25 per cent., will run a

DAILY LINE OF COACHES

to all the principal points in the gold mines of Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, California and Oregon.

They are now running daily coaches from KEARNEY in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad from OMAHA; and also from MANHATTAN, Kansas, making close connection with the railroad from ST. LOUIS, and at LEAVENWORTH with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and by the "Smoky Hill Route" to

DENVER, COLORADO,

And thence to

SALT LAKE CITY, IN UTAH;

Thence connecting with their line of coaches for Virginia City and Helena, in Montana; Boise City in Idaho; Walla-Walla, Dalles City, and Portland, Oregon.

At Denver City, Colorado, connecting with their double daily line of coaches for Central City, Blackhawk and Empire City.

Passengers for New-Mexico and Arizona also connect at Denver with a tri-weekly line of coaches for Fort Union, Taos, Santa Fé and other points in these Territories.

Passengers for Nevada and California connect at Salt Lake City with daily coaches for Austin, Reese River, Virginia City, Nevada, Humboldt and San Francisco, California.

RATES OF FARE.

Between Omaha and Denver, or between Leavenworth and Denver	$125
Between same points and Salt Lake City	250
Between Denver and Salt Lake City	150
Between Salt Lake City and Boise	125
Between Salt Lake City and Virginia City	125
Through tickets from the Missouri River to Boise and Virginia City	350

TIME:

To Denver City 6 days,
To Salt Lake 9½ days,
To Boise 12½ days,
To Virginia City 18 days,
To San Francisco, 16 days.

A treasure and freight express, carried on mail time, in charge of trustworthy and competent messengers, to all of the above-named points, and an express wagon will be sent tri-weekly from Leavenworth for ordinary express packages.

For further information,
Apply at the office of the Company,
No. 85 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
New-York.

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W. S. GURNEE, Vice-President.
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EUGENE KELLY,
S. L. M. BARLOW,
Directors.
GEO. E. COOK, Treasurer.
GEO. K. OTIS, Secretary.

AN ORDER ON "VAIL, HATTER," awaits check No. 596. One customer, *every day*, receives a $9 hat order, *free of charge*. SMITH & FOWLER, Men's Furnishing—retail department, No. 3 Park-row.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 616 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL—1866.
CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,
Have now on hand and are prepared to offer to
WHOLESALE BUYERS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING
Ever in the market, which will be sold
VERY LOW.
They request all buyers to examine this stock at their
STORE, Nos. 55 and 57 WHITE-ST.,
First store west of Broadway.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York Times Office.

NEW-HAVEN GRAYS,

The past and present members of the New-Haven Grays, have determined to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the organization of the company, which occurs on the 13th day of September next.

The Committee of Arrangements would cordially invite all the past members to be present at the celebration on that day.

The exercises will consist of a parade, a dinner, the delivery of an historical address, and in the evening a promenade concert.

The past members are requested to meet at the Grays' Armory, Collins' Building, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

SIDNEY M. STONE, Chairman.
WM. KINNE, Sec'y.

BOKER'S BITTERS,

For sale at all prominent Grocers', Wine Merchants' and Druggists, and wholesale only by
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE GREAT UNION
PRESIDENT JOHNSON
MEDAL,
Ready this morning. Agents wanted.
B. T. HAYWARD, No. 208 Broadway.

AMATEUR GYMNASTS OF THE CITY OF New-York are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the Gymnasts at Wood's Theatre, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 30, at 4 o'clock.

HANLON BROTHERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BISMARCK, ARCHDUKE ALBERT, Queen Emma, Joseph Sturge, Horace Vernot, F. N. Gisborn, Cyrus W. Field; a group of native Africans; Anthropology, Physiology, Psychology, Pneumatology, Physiognomy, Phrenology; "Out of Place," "Quack Medicines," Fagging and Flogging, Foreign Airs, &c., in September number of PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York. Newsmen have it.

"The splendor of the poetical constellation, newly-arisen on the British horizon, has just been increased by another welcome star."—*Home Journal.*

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CHRISTINA ROSSETTI'S
POEMS
WILL BE READY NEXT WEEK.

Miss Rossetti's volume finds hosts of admiring readers. The critics differ as to which of the two poetesses with musical names is the most talented; but both Miss Ingelow and Miss Rossetti stand in the front rank of living female poets.

In one volume, to match Jean Ingelow's poems.

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BOSTON.

PETERS ON CHOLERA.

A treatise on the origin, nature, prevention and treatment of

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

By JOHN C. PETERS, M. D. 1 vol. 12 mo. Tinted paper, cloth, $1 50.

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AND TABLES OF TAXATION AND EXEMPTION.
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1 vol., 8vo., 200 pp. Price, paper covers, 50c.; cloth, $1.

From the New-York Daily Times.

The excellence of this work consists in its convenience for reference—the two Acts being thus united; its alphabetical tables, showing at a glance the taxes on each article; the fact that it contains the laws entire, word for word like the official copies; and in that it is not rendered expensive by insertion of rulings which possess but little value when a new law has explained or altered existing regulations.

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WRITTEN FROM A NATIONAL STANDPOINT.
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A BRIEF TREATISE
UPON
CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARTY QUESTIONS
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AGENTS WANTED.

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"A LECTURE ON THE PATHOLOGY and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra and its Instant Cure by the Urethrotome, with three cases—one of each variety of stricture: Causes, Symptoms, and Situation of Stricture; Treatment of Complete Obstruction; Stricture from Kicks and a Fall on a Board; Stricture from the Abuse of Caustic; A New Instrument for the Operation; Danger of Lallemand's Instrument; Directions to Patients." This lecture is one of the course delivered to his private surgical class by the editor of the *Scalpel*, Dr. E. H. DIXON.

Twenty-eight pages extra. Inclose 50 cents to E. WARNER, Box No. 3,121, or No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Or, $3 for the eight numbers, bound in one volume. The forty-seven numbers, bound in six volumes, $18.

To be had of Dr. DIXON only at No. 42 Fifth-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

POLITICAL.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE CALL OF THE Union Central Committee of the State of New-York, the Union General Committee of the City and County of New-York do order:

That each Assembly District Union Organization in the said City and County be and are hereby instructed to meet at their usual places of meeting on FRIDAY, 31st day of August, 1866, and elect three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly District, to represent each of said districts in the Union State Convention, to be held in Syracuse on the 5th day of September, 1866.

The President of each Association, or in his absence the Acting President thereof, shall appoint at least three Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes, and report the same to the Association, and, in conjunction with the President or Acting President of the Association, shall sign the credentials for the delegates and alternates so elected.

The delegates shall in all cases be chosen by ballot, and no person shall be permitted to vote at said election unless such person shall have been a member of the said Association at least one week before said election takes place.

Notice of the time and place for holding the said primary election shall be given by the officers of each of the said District Associations in at least two daily papers for at least two days previous to said election.

The polls to be open in all cases from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

JOHN H. WHITE, Chairman pro tem.
WM. F. T. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE LATE WAR will be held at Union-square, on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of testifying their confidence in and their approval of the National Policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, and their cordial indorsement of the principles enunciated in the platform of the National Union Convention held in the City of Philadelphia in August, 1866.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to be present and address the meeting: Major-Gen. DANL. E. SICKLES, Major-Gen. G. A. CUSTER, Major-Gen. A. McD. McCOOK, Major-Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU, Major-Gen. GEO. COOK, Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, Major-Gen. JAS. B. STEEDMAN, Brevet Major-Gen. S. MEREDITH, Brevet Major-Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr., Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Hon. JAMES BROOKS, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, Hon. J. J. BARNETT, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Hon. A. M. GENTRY, of Tennessee, Maj.-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, Gen. THOMAS KILBY SMITH, Maj.-Gen. C. W. SANDFORD.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD,
Chairman of Committee.
J. CREIGHTON, Secretary.

The Committee will meet THIS EVENING at Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock.

THE ANDREW JOHNSON CLUB OF Yorkville will meet at Conrad's Masonic Hall, 86th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, at 7½ P. M. All those who are favorable to the policy of Andrew Johnson and the Philadelphia Convention are invited to attend.

T. J. MARSHALL, Jr., President.
J. M. HALL, Capt. THOMAS HYATT, Secretaries.
F. UPSON, E. L. RIDER, Vice-Presidents.
CORN'D DRISCOLL, Treasurer.

A Young Lady Supposed to Have Drowned Herself from Disappointed Love.

From the Louisville Courier, Aug. 25.

Last night we were put in possession of some facts which lead to the impression that a young and beautiful girl, of good family and irreproachable character, has found a self-sought grave in the beautiful Ohio. In the upper part of the city reside a German family, who by long years of industry and frugality have accumulated quite a little fortune. The family—beside the old couple—consisted of a son and daughter. The former, a high-spirited young man, was one of the first to spring to his country's defense when the tocsin of war was sounded, and lost his life in the second day's fight at Shiloh. The old people, when they recovered from the shock of the loss of their boy, turned to their lovely daughter, in whom their hopes now centered. The years rolled by, and the sweet girl became a charming young lady. About eighteen months ago she made the acquaintance of a young gentleman, also of German birth, who was clerk in a down town wholesale store. He visited her at her home. He possessed considerable personal attractions, had received a superior education, and was lively and witty and entertaining company. The old people were very well pleased with the good-looking clerk, and, after due inquiry had satisfied them he was a steady gentleman, of the best character, and possessing first-class business capacity, they looked upon his visits to their daughter with lively satisfaction. And she soon learned to love him with a pure, deep, and fervent passion. She would listen to catch the echo of his footfall, and her heart had learned to thrill at the music of his voice. Finally, he disclosed his passion, was referred to her parents, and by them accepted as their daughter's future husband. It seemed that the Shakespearean proverb was to be reversed in this instance.

About the time of the happy *denouement* just mentioned, the young man received a very advantageous offer from a St. Louis house—an offer of a position with a salary far greater than he then enjoyed. After consultation with his intended and her parents, he determined to accept the proposition and go to St. Louis, from whence he was to return for his bride. At first his impassioned letters came by almost every mail, and the happy betrothed went about the house singing as gaily as a bird among the flowers and sunshine of Spring. After a while they began to arrive with less regularity, gradually grew colder and colder, and finally ceased coming altogether. For a long time she made every excuse she could imagine for the strange conduct of her lover—ascribing his reticence to sickness, absence in the far West, or perhaps death—but at last she was compelled to accept the conviction that he had deserted her. At last, some six weeks ago, his marriage was announced in the St. Louis papers. He had met a rich widow, and, tempted by her property, had deserted the faithful being who waited and watched for his coming at Louisville. Since that time she has not been herself. For a week or two her parents feared for her intellect, but she got bravely over the first shock, which was succeeded by a settled melancholy. Day before yesterday, in the afternoon, throwing a light scarf over her head, she left the house, as if going into some neighbor's. Since then she has not been heard of save once—just before dusk—when she was seen going down Wenzel-street toward the river. Her father thinks that she has destroyed herself during a fit of mental aberration. Her mother entertains a hope that, while laboring under such aberration, she may have started to go to her recreant lover—especially as her porte-monnaie, containing a considerable sum, cannot be found. The case remains in this condition—full of inexplicable mystery.

Enoch Arden in Indiana—A Soldier's Imprisonment, Poverty and Self-Denial.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Aug. 25.

We have been informed of the facts in a case, another of the sad results of the rebellion. During the first years of the war a young man named LISETOR, whose parents reside in this city, enlisted in an artillery company, leaving a wife and child in Stark County. During one of the heavy battles he was wounded in several places, taken prisoner and conveyed to Libby Prison. He was reported mortally wounded, and afterward announced as dead. Since then, nearly three years ago, not a word had been heard of him, and his wife, after having buried her child, and losing all hope of ever again seeing her husband, whom she truly loved and unaffectedly mourned, married again. On Thursday evening, just as the parents of young LISETOR were about to engage in family worship they were startled by a knock at the door, and upon opening it, the mother was astonished to see her son, so long mourned as dead, and fainted in his arms. He told his story, how after lingering for months in Libby Prison, as soon as he was able to be removed he was taken farther South, but finally managed to escape. His letters all miscarried, and he was unable to hear from home or friends. After weary months of wandering and many adventures in Texas and other parts of the South, he finally secured money enough to take him home. On Wednesday evening last he arrived at the village in Stark County where he had left his wife and child, but before arriving at the house where his wife was then living, he was met by her sister, who informed him of the sad situation of affairs. The blow was a terrible one to him, but like the hero he was he left his wife undisturbed with her new husband, and came hither in search of his parents.

Attempt at Murder in Binghamton.

From the Binghamton Journal, Aug. 25.

Last night, Friday, Aug. 24, a person entered the house of Rev. Mr. PLATT, of this village, through the cellar-way, and proceeded directly to the room of HONORA O'CONNOR, the hired girl. The girl had retired, but was not yet asleep, and on hearing her door open, inquired who was there. At that instant she was struck a heavy blow in the chest. She called loudly for help, and the would-be assassin ran, going out through the back kitchen. On procuring a light, Mr. PLATT's ax was found in the hall, just outside of the girl's bedroom door, as if dropped by the criminal in his hurry to get away. Various circumstances pointed to a colored boy by the name of ELI MILLER as the perpetrator of the offence, and on the complaint of HONORA O'CONNOR, a warrant was issued by Justice DUREEE, and placed in the hands of Chief of Police FLYNN, who arrested MILLER, and he is now in jail, awaiting examination.

Mr. PLATT's family are absent, and the premises are in charge of a Mr. STODDARD. He was awakened by the noise, but on going to the room from whence the screams issued, the man had fled. There is every reason to think that he intended to kill HONORA. This MILLER had been at work for Mr. PLATT, but was discharged just after Mr. P. went away, and he knew he was not at home.

HOW A COLD SPELL IN AUGUST DOES GOOD.—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 25th inst. says:

"During the past week the weather has been very cold all over the northern United States, unusually so for the month of August. But this is favorable to the wheat growing States of the Northwest. Where the wheat has been cut and not stacked, it has checked the tendency of the wheat to grow, and where it has not been cut, it has prevented it from becoming too ripe; and thus to drop upon the ground. The damp weather of the past two weeks would have been fatal to the wheat crop had it not been accompanied by an unusual degree of cold. We have had a very cold August, and therefore we may expect a very hot September. June was very cold but July was scorching hot. It is thus that the season equalizes itself; and if any croaker is foolish enough to suppose that we are to have no more warm weather, let him remember that September has been in past years one of the hottest months."

DRY GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO LADIES.—Furnish your houses with the best curtains and furniture coverings, and linens, at importers' prices.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MOSQUITO NETS, from $1 and upward. Fine canopies, with net attached, for $5.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

BEAUTIFUL LACE CURTAINS from Switzerland, just received by the steamer *Arago*, for $5 and upward.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

AT
GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
"Now is the best time to buy."

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS	only	$3 50 per pair.
FINE QUALITY BLANKETS	only	5 50 per pair.
SUPER QUALITY BLANKETS	only	6 00 per pair.
HEAVY ALL WOOL WHITNEY BLANKETS, extra size	at	7 00 per pair.
EXTRA HEAVY DO	at	8 50 per pair.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

We are now opening a splendid stock of
NEW BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
NEW and FASHIONABLE FANCY DRESS-GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS AND POPLINS,
NEW CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY.

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—THE VETERANS of the War of 1812 will meet at No. 256 West 12th-st., on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., with the usual badge of mourning, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother soldier, FREDERICK TARR.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRM. DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt., producers and wholesale dealers in block marble. Baxter Manufacturing Company, Salem, N. Y., wholesale dealers in sawed marble of every description from the Rutland Marble Company's quarries. New-York offices of the Companies, No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 22.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

CAUTION.—I HAVE NO AGENTS COLLECTING money for advertising on Lloyd's Mammoth Map of New-York City. Any person applying for advertisements for the above should be arrested.
J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 258 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	112¾	113¼	June, 7-30	106¼	106¾
Coupon, '81	113	113¼	July, 7-30	106½	106¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62	109	109½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅛	113¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅛	111	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	109¼	109¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113¼
10-40 Registered	98⅞	99⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112¼
10-40 Coupon	103	103¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110¼
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105¼	105¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅜	108¾
Gold	146⅝	146¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
August, 7-30	107¼	107¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	107¾

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION TRUST COM'Y
OF NEW-YORK.
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.

IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. LOW,
S. G. WHEELER, Jr.,
W. R. TRAVERS,
HORACE F. CLARK,
J. B. JOHNSTON,
J. M. WATERBURY,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
AMASA J. PARKER,
ALLEN MUNROE,
DANIEL C. HOWELL,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
JOHN MAGEE,
WM. F. RUSSELL.

DAVID DOWS,
BENJ. H. HUTTON,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
DANIEL DEVLIN,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
E. B. WESLEY,
GEORGE W. CUYLER,
JAMES M. McLEAN,
ELISHA RIGGS,
JAMES FORSYTH,
J. W. FREEMAN,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

FINANCIAL.

Railroad Bonds negotiated and Railroad Iron furnished by contract. Address
THOMAS RAWLINGS,
Nos. 103 and 104 Gresham House,
Old Broad-st., London England.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.
No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1866.

Schedules of thirty (30) or more Coupons of the Loan of 1864, (10-40s,) maturing on the 1st of September, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

$200,000.—NASHVILLE CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—Interest payable half-yearly at the Manhattan Company, New-York. A first-class security. Total liability, $550,000; representing $17,500,000 taxable property, and owning absolutely of its own right over one million. The Commissioners are offering the above loan, and commend the stock to capitalists as a secure and prompt-paying investment. Refer to Manhattan Bank, Thomas Eakin, Esq., Waterhouse, Pearl & Co.
JOHN LILLYETT, } Commissioners.
A. J. DUNCAN. }

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 99 MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.
By order of the Board.
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF TEMPORARY LOAN, (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes,) that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon to the time of presentation, between this date and Aug. 28; and that after the latter date INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SUCH CERTIFICATES.
H. McCULLOCH Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 28 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,)
Aug. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON MINING COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF the Columbia County Iron Mining Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 4th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.
EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of business of importance. By order of the Trustees.
CHARLES H. MILLS, President.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons of Sept. 1 of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.
TROY, Aug. 20, 1866.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, Stationers over Park bank

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.
A CIRCULAR TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 8th of August, 1866, and in pursuance of the vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be Stockholders of this Company, and shall severally elect to receive the same, 10,000 Shares of New Capital Stock in this Company, in the proportion of One New Share for every Five Shares so held as aforesaid, upon the payment of $10 on each New Share on or before the 1st day of October, and the other $90 on or before the 15th day of November following. Receipts will be given at the time of paying the installments, and Certificates of full paid Stock will be issued in exchange for the receipts on and after the 3d of December, 1866.

Persons owning less than five Shares, or more than a multiple of five, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be five or a multiple of five.—By order of the Directors,
E. C. SCRANTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

MONEY ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

The undersigned will give particular attention to the loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage. Estates or individuals having money to loan, may hear of applications by leaving at our office a memorandum of the amount they wish invested. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Benehoff Run Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 57 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of Sept., 1866, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing trustees to act for the ensuing year; also to elect three inspectors of election. The transfer books will be open from the 6th to the 13th Sept.
The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th September.
Dated Aug. 27, 1866.
JAMES McMASTER, Secretary.

COUPONS ON FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds due prior to July 1, 1866, will be paid on presentation at Mariposa Office.
MARK BRUMAGIM, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., }
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of August, 1866, at which time the Transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 3d day of September next for transfers.
By order of the Executive Committee.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866. }

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the Company SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
The Transfer Books will be closed MONDAY, 27th instant, and reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 4. By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
No. 38 PINE-ST. }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1866 }

NOTICE—THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. for the month of August, payable on and after Saturday, Sept. 1. Transfer-books will close on Saturday, Aug. 25, and be reopened again on Monday, Sept. 3. By order,
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

UNION NAVIGATION COMPANY, }
No. 9 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST., N. Y., Aug. 24, 1866. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT., (10 per cent.,) payable on and after the 1st day of September, at the office of the Company.
Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 1st day of September, inclusive.
JOS. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866	284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866	13,538

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st. (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st., six per cent. interest free from tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from Sept. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., the 31st instant, for the following supplies, WHICH MUST BE OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY, delivered free of expense and Government tax at the New-York Navy-yard, and SUBJECT TO THE USUAL INSPECTION THEREAT, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
300 feet ¾ inch Rubber hose with couplings.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
250 feet India Rubber hose; 1 Drinking Hydrant, iron; 3,000 pounds Cut Nails, 6s, 10s and 20s; 1 dozen Egg-shaped Lanterns; 336 pounds Lead, 7x6, 8 pounds per foot.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
165 Bolts Cotton Canvas, Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10; 2 pieces Twill Cotton.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
400 Barrels Beef, 4 iron hoops to barrel, naval standard.
30,000 pounds Sugar, white C, one-half in half barrels, naval standard.
2,000 gallons Molasses, equal to New-Orleans, naval standard.
2,000 gallons Vinegar, naval standard.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.
63 plates Iron-charcoal bloom; 67 feet bar iron, suitable lengths.
22 pieces Angle Iron, Ulster; 7,900 Rivets, Ulster; ½ gross heavy press boards.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
30,000 pounds Ingot Copper; 3,000 pounds Bolt Copper, pure Minnesota.
8,000 pounds Angle Iron for Coal Bunkers.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms WITH FURTHER PARTICULARS to be had at this office.
JNO. D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
237 Broadway. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with names of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between First and Eighth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging First-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For curbing, guttering, and flagging Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.

For curbing, guttering, and flaging One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue, and Third-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

For furnishing one thousand cast-iron lamp-posts.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, August 25, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.

Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of
THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,
For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.
There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the
MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS.
All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.
Personal inspection of the mines invited.
Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of
P. W. SHEAFER,
Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY
with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS; stylish mare, six years old; can trot close to three minutes; has been driven for a year past by a lady; sold for want of use. Apply to Mr. FISHER, corner 6th-st. and Washington-av., Morrisania.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building a sewer in Spring-street, between Greene and Mercer streets.
2d. For building a sewer in Walker-street, between Baxter and Centre streets.
3d. For building a sewer in Howard-street, between Centre and Elm streets.
4th. For building a sewer in Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.
5th. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
6th. For regulating and paving West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken-street, and repaving between West and Washington streets the intersecting streets.
7th. For paving, with trap-block, Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
8th. For paving, with stone blocks, Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
9th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging the sidewalks on Worth-street, from Broadway to Baxter-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated

1st. On both sides of Spring-street, between Mercer and Greene streets.
2d. On both sides of Walker-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.
3d. On both sides of Howard-street, between Elm and Centre streets.
4th On both sides of Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division streets.
5th. On both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
6th. On the west side of Washington-street, and on both sides of West-street, including piers and bulkheads, from Hammond to a point one hundred and fifty feet south of Hoboken-street; also, all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets from Hammond to Hoboken-street inclusive, and between Washington and West streets; also, all the lots on the north side of Hammond-street to the extent of half the block from Washington-street to Thirteenth-avenue.
7th. On both sides of Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
8th. On both sides of Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
9th. All the lots on both sides of Worth-street, commencing at a point one hundred and fifty feet west of Elm-street and running east; also, one lot on the southeast corner of Worth and Elm streets; and also all the lots on both sides of Worth-street, between Centre and Baxter streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 22, 1866.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Forty-fourth-street from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.
2d. For building a street basin on the southeast corner of Worth and Centre streets.
3d. For building a street basin on the southwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.
4th. For building a street basin on the northwest corner of Worth and Centre streets.
5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stone, and flagging sidewalks in One Hundreth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.
6th. For building a sewer on the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point one hundred feet north of Sixty-ninth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

1st. On both sides Forty-fourth-street, from Broadway to eighty feet west of Ninth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets or avenues.
2d. On the south side of Worth-street, from Centre to Little Water streets.
3d. On the south side of Worth-street, from Centre to Elm.
4th. On the north side of Worth-street from Centre to Elm, and on the west side of Centre-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet north of Worth-street.
5th. On both sides of One Hundredth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue, and to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets and avenues.
6th. On the westerly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on both sides of Madison-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to a point half way between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, and on the easterly side of Fifth-avenue, from a point half way between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets to Seventieth-street, and also all the lots between Fourth and Fifth avenues, on both sides of the intersecting streets from Sixtieth to Sixty-ninth streets, inclusive.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, August 18th, 1866. }

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRD COLLECTION DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, Collector's Office No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn.—The annual taxes for 1866, upon incomes, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are due and payable from the 15th to the 31st day of August, 1866. The bills are ready for delivery. Office hours from 8½ A. M. to 5 P. M.
HENRY C. BOWEN, Collector.
Checks received. No State or City Bank bills, other than National Banks, received in payment of taxes.
BROOKLYN, Aug. 15, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1866. }

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against certain unauthorized parties who are ordering stores and supplies for account of this company; no orders being recognized by the company except those given in writing by its agent, purveyor, or other duly authorized officer.
By order,
RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Secretary, pro tem.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress: also, a new bounty law giving to soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers $50 and $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each.
CHAS. NETTLETON,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866. }

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.—All two and three years' soldiers, and those discharged for wounds, also the heirs of deceased, can receive $50 and $100. Increased pensions for widows having minor children. Applications are being filed by us. Copy of the law furnished. All information gratis. L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors and United States Claim Agents, No. 1 Park-place, removed from No. 2.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

ED. MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, will reopen on Sept. 3. The following Professors have been engaged: Henry Mollenhauer, Mons. Lyeal, Ch. Heydtmann, Mons. Groschel, Signor Gianetti, Ch. Foeppel, R. Wellenstein, A. Davis. Tickets for the grand opening concert can be procured, free of charge, by the pupils at F. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S music store, No. 820 Broadway. Violin classes will be taught by Mr. Mollenhauer exclusively.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

THE ESTY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS AND ORGANS for rent or for sale, at low prices, for cash or in instalments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

PEARS—A SUPPLY OF BARTLETT PEARS now for sale by SAYRES & CO., Fulton Market. Also, in their season a supply of Seckel, Belle Lucrative, Laurence and Vicars.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM-HOUSE, }
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 3, 1866. }

In compliance with instructions from H. S. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold to highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at Winston's Building, corner of 14th and Cary sts., in the City of Richmond, Va., the following described
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, viz.:
TWO HUNDRED (or more) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the Counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.
TERMS:
Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Assistant Special Agent.

THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
DIRECTORS:

W. E. Everett,
George W. Quintard,
C. H. Delamater,
N. L. McCready,
H. T. Livingston,
R. J. Thorne,
Miers Corvell,
Hon. Chauncy Vibbard,
Hon. Lucius Robinson,
J. G. Harrison,
T. F. Rowland,
J. L. Douglass,
C. W. Copeland,
James How,
W. H. Wallace,
Ellwood Walter,

G. W. Parsons,
Hugh Allen,
C. E. Copeland,
Col. Marshall Lefferts,
Manis Franklin,
Edward Haight,
E. D. Wood,
Capt. J. J. Comstock,
James Bishop,
Harrison Loring,
J. V. Merrick,
B. H. Baital,
J. J. Nealie,
Capt. Richard Peck,
Hon. Edmond Rice,
Col. William Crooks.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, 1866. Capital Stock, $200,000, in shares of $100 each.
EDWARD HAIGHT, }
W. E. EVERETT, }
CAPT. J. J. COMSTOCK, } Commissioners of Subscription.
N. L. McCREADY, }
C. W. COPELAND, }

40,000 TONS
OF
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION,
AUG. 29, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their forty-first auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., Auctioneers,

40,000 TONS
of fresh mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y. }

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bonded Warehouse in basement of No. 49 Cortlandt-st., on September 4, at 11 A. M., for nonpayment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:
21 presses (double.)
1 case containing wood screws for presses.
42 stands.
2 cases of guage boxes.
10 cases containing about 1,500 pounds stem and stem smoking tobacco.
1 case containing tobacco sundries, tools, &c.
5 large tables.
31 chairs.
1 tub containing tobacco.
1 wooden shovel.
1 case containing 25,800 cigarettes.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, carpets, mirrors, &c., on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway: the entire furniture of a family removed from Brooklyn; parlor, library and bedroom furniture; carved black walnut bedsteads and rich bureaus, secretary, bookcase, pillar extension table, rich French china dinner set about 200 pieces, a large number of fine engravings, glass and kitchen ware; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil cloths, refrigerator, &c. Also, 7 cases champagne and 8,000 cigars.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY NO. 60 WILLIAM-ST. AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee:
WILLIAM-ST.—The five-story and basement brick store, situate on the easterly side of William-st., between Pine and Cedar sts., and known as No. 60.
AB'R R. LAWRENCE, Jr., Attorney.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, at eleven o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
406 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing ex *Venus* from Malaga. Immediately after
300 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

FORTY-SECOND SALE AT PUBLIC auction of unclaimed goods at Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st., on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., consisting of miscellaneous articles, viz.: cotton, men and women's clothing, dry goods, watches, jewelry, pistols, hardware, boots, shoes, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, AUG. 30, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 14 Butler-st., between Court and Smith sts., Brooklyn, a general assortment of walnut, mahogany, and oak marble-top parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, mattresses, Brussels and three-ply carpets, pier mirrors, &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES,
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhoea.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY have removed their offices to No. 142 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. DECOLAM, BUSINESS MEDICAL Clairvoyant, No. 49 East 26th-st.; no matter what your trouble, you will be relieved during consultation.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low price; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CORNER LOT, ON Mercer-st., between Canal and Spring sts., at a fair price, and the only corner that can be purchased without paying an extreme fancy price. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st.

NOTICE TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS. Parties who may wish to place their property in my hands, either for SALE or to LET, this Fall, will find it to their advantage to do so as early as possible. Applications to purchase and rent are already quite numerous.
JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent and Broker, No. 37 Pine-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

The undersigned are preparing their September list of houses and lots for sale or to rent.
Parties who have placed property in their hands will oblige by notifying them at their earliest convenience of any change in either price or terms.
Those having houses for sale or rent may find purchasers or tenants by leaving a description of the premises at their office.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.
Those having houses to rent for the coming season, or for sale, may find tenants and purchasers by leaving descriptions at this office. Prompt collection of rents.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling-house, delightfully situated, having an extensive view of the river and adjoining country; the house is nearly new, built in the very best manner, very convenient, 30x42 feet, with wing attached, 20x25 feet, containing 19 rooms, all in perfect order; large barn and carriage-house and other outbuildings; large garden, tastefully arranged, under good cultivation. For further particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, to W. N. SEYMOUR, on the premises, or to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE residence of the late James C. Richmond, on College Hill, within 15 minutes' drive of railroad station, will be sold, with 5 to 30 acres of land, including a fine orchard and vineyard; also, farmer's house, &c. The house is of modern style, 7 years old, and contains 12 rooms. On the grounds are several fine sites for building. Apply to A. B. SMITH, Poughkeepsie, or to Mrs. RICHMOND, on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THREE MILES from ferry, one block from railroad, a two-story cottage, with extension, ten rooms, barn and plot of ground 66x200 feet, fronting on two streets, well stocked with evergreens, flowering shrubs, fruit trees, grapevines, including all the choice varieties, &c., &c. Apply at No. 53 Exchange-place, Room No. 18; or of H. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITH IMmediate possession, two handsome new houses, with all modern improvements and everything required in first-class houses, within two minutes' walk of the railroad depot, and forty minutes from New-York; large plots; good location; terms easy; price $7,500 and $10,000. Apply at No. 119 Broad-st., or No. 29 Race-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—IMMEDiate possession—the handsome three-story attic and basement brick house, high stoop, with brown-stone portico, No. 62 7th-st., near 2d-av.; lot 25x100; court-yard in front; late residence of Mrs. C. Donaldson, deceased. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to HENRY U. SLIPPER, No. 211 Pearl-st. Executors.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

$4,000 WILL BUY A VERY BEAUTIFUL, healthy located farm of 40 acres, 3 miles from Spring Valley, N. Y., 30 from the City, by the North River or railroad; buildings would cost the money; a great bargain, as the owner received it through a mortgage foreclosure.
F. J. BEAN, No. 113 John-st.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A DESIRAble cottage residence, situated in a pleasant part of the City, and having all the modern improvements; lot 100x125, with good stable and carriage-house; near railroad depot. A. D. MELLECK, JR. & BRO., No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE, new, elegant and convenient in all particulars, located on a Belgian-paved and well lighted street, and immediately off 4th and 5th avs., the former being the Boulevard of Brooklyn. Price $18,000.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE containing 13 rooms, with 7 acres land, shade and fruit trees abundant, healthy location, in Armonck, five miles from Kensico depot, Harlem Railroad; stages twice daily to depot. ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION, TWO HOUSES in East 30th-st. and two in 39th-st., near Park-av., ten in Lexington-av. and four on 66th-st., one on 50th-st., one on 47th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 419 3d-av.

FOR SALE—IN THIS CITY—AN ELEGANTLY furnished mansion and grounds, on the Hudson River, strictly first-class. Good City property taken in part payment if desired. Address Box No. 705 Post-Office.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 13 East 20th-st., near 5th-av., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures and billiard-table. Price $23,500; $12,000 can remain. Inquire at the house, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., a large building covering five lots of ground, lately used as a packing-house; suitable for brewery, manufactory, stables, or any business requiring large space. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 35th-st.

A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING, 60x80 feet, lot 77x110 feet, for sale in Broome-st. near Broadway. Apply to S. C. SMITH, No. 20 Frankfort-st., (Frankfort House.)

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR Madison-square; first-class four-story brown-stone, full front and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE RESIDENCE of the late J. T. TROTTER, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with graperies and 6 lots. Apply on the premises.

FIRST-CLASS DISTILLERY AT PUBLIC sale on THURSDAY. Take Morris and Essex Railroad 6½ A. M. to Dover. Particulars, call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

PEAT LANDS.—THE LARGEST AND MOST valuable tract of peat lands in the world; 3,000 acres; within 70 miles of New-York. For sale by
C. P. COOPER, No. 197 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, centrally located, with a 5-horse engine and boilers, complete. Inquire at the premises, No. 224 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FINEST country seat in Queens County, situated at Jamaica. Apply to AARON B. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4th-st., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots, and country property. Mailed free if desired.

TO LET.

TO LET OR SELL, POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—A three-story cottage, 11 rooms, rosewood doors, newly painted; the first house west of Broadway, on 87th-st., $700 per annum; also, at Tremont, $400; very cheap small farms, one hour.
VANVECHTEN, No. 88 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE TEN LOTS AND BULKHEAD between 12th and 13th sts., North River. Also for sale, 22 large white pine mast sticks, from 75 to 85 feet long; two one-inch punches, two of Inslee planers, and a set of blacksmith tools, vices, anvils, &c. Apply on the premises.

SECOND STORY, TO CONSIST OF 4 OR 5 rooms, wanted in a good neighborhood, and with a private family. Family consists of gent and wife only. Best of reference, &c. Address, stating terms, location, &c., which must be moderate, X. Y. Z., New-York Post-office.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A VERY PLEASANT house, in a fine neighborhood, (South Brooklyn,) from Oct. 1 to May 1, to a small private family only; house in complete order, and in every way desirable. Rent $160 per month to a satisfactory party. Address, with real name and references, G., Box 237 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN Flushing, on Parsons-avenue; house nearly new and newly furnished, replete with modern improvements; will be rented low to a desirable tenant. For particulars inquire of W. H. DAVIS, Flushing, or at H. B. CLAFLIN, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Eltona, Morrisania, for six months from Oct. 1, 1866; contains 12 rooms, with or without stabling for two horses; 1 acre; 9½ miles from City Hall. Inquire of F. H. NASH.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED—THE WELL-furnished English basement house, four stories, No. 137 West 23d-st.; the owner going abroad. Apply for particulars and tickets of admission to WM. VON SACHS, No. 125 Pearl-st.

ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHED apartments, to gentlemen only, without board, in a private family residing at No. 104 East 21st-st., fronting Gramercy Park.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL VERY DEsirable offices, in the first-class marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. $250 to $3,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET IN Brooklyn, E. D., five minutes' walk from the ferry; all modern improvements; possession given immediately. Address S. J. STIMSON, No. 52 Murray-st., New-York.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to gentlemen only, at No. 55 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs; references required.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE, A furnished or an unfurnished house, the latter preferred, for a small private family; must be in good neighborhood in the City; high stoop, and not less than 25 feet wide. Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 894 Post-office.

A LADY AND DAUGHTER WISH TO rent, unfurnished, the first or second floor of a house in the neighborhood of Clinton and Livingston sts., Brooklyn; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., L. B. S., Box No. 186, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT STAMford, from Oct. 1 to June 1. Address D. LYDIG, No. 34 Laight-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheaper at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call, save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, can be had by calling at No. 88 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Reference given and required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH PERmanent board, may be had by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman, his wife, daughter and three children, aged 8, 6 and 2 years; also, nurse; a comfortable home; the best of references given. Address, with full particulars, J. H. M., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A YOUNG WIDOW lady, with two small children and nurse, between 24th and 35th sts., and between 3d and 6th avs. Terms not to exceed $30 per week. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address T. S., Box No. 2,134 P. O.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, of respectability, with a private family. Address Box No. 2,644 Post-office, with particulars as regards location, rooms and price. Best reference given and required.

A PLEASANT RETREAT.—FIRST-CLASS rooms, with hygienic board and immunity from cholera, can be secured at the Turkish Bath Establishment, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y. Three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE WHOLE OR PART of a second floor of four rooms, well furnished, may be had at No. 28 University-place, with or without board, for the Winter; best of reference given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, second floor, with board, for a family or party of gentlemen; private family. No. 85 East 17th-st., near Irving-place.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen and wives or single gents rooming together, with board, at No. 8 University-place.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD in a private family above 14th-st., by a gentleman and wife. Address W. B. H., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington Monmouth County, N. J.

A LARGE AND NEATLY FURNISHED room in a new and elegant house, with board for two persons, (room for servants, if desired,) an hour and 20 minutes' ride from City Hall; situation high and healthy, with commanding view, excellent water, extensive piazza, shady mountain rambles, piano, croquet, &c. Address Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—PERMANENT BOARD can be obtained in a private family at No. 131 Morris-av. Terms moderate.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.

SCHENCK'S PAVILION will not close until November. Some very good rooms to let.
A. K. HIELD, Proprietor.

REGION OF MOUNTAINS AND LAKES.—Excellent fishing, shooting, boating, and fine drives. First class board. Every inducement for families to pass the Fall in the most beautiful and healthiest location in the State. Terms moderate. Address WM. H. CHAPMAN, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

THE PAVILION, AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., will remain open to receive guests until November.
F. BLANCARD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the clothing trade, under the firm name of CREIGHTON & EDWARDS, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims against the firm, or in its favor, will be settled by Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON.
JOHN CREIGHTON,
ROBERT EDWARDS.
Dated Aug. 24, 1866.
The business will be continued by Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON, at No. 380 Hudson-st.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE.—THE advertiser, holding a confidential position as salesman and manager in an old established retail dry-goods house on a principal street, desires to associate himself with a party with a few thousand dollars, to purchase the small stock and continue the business of the old house. This is an opportunity seldom offered. A personal interview may be had by applying at the store of E. S. SEAGE, No. 419 Canal-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING AND EXPErienced business man to invest ten to twenty thousand dollars, and take charge of a manufacturing business in this city. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 3,429 New-York Post-office.

$2,000.—RARE CHANCE.—PARTNER wanted, as cashier, in the most lucrative, money-making traveling business in America. Association first class. Inquire of Mr. DEMAREST, No. 237 Hudson-st.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE is desirous of forming a partnership with a gentleman of some means and business connections. Address BROKER, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COTTON BATTING MANUFACturing business. Apply at the Factory, Pacific-st., east of Carlton-av., Brooklyn, between 9 and 12 o'clock, this week.

SUMMER HOTEL FOR SALE—DOING EXcellent business; fully furnished. Special inducements to a cash purchaser. Address WM. H. CHAPMAN, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a competent French girl, who understands dressmaking and hairdressing; is obliging; has the highest City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 236 19th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING, including besides underclothing and tucking, boys' suits; also, cloaks and sacques done in the best manner, by Mrs. HUGHES, No. 552 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Notes addressed as above will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 324 West 19th-st., up two flights of stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, MIDDLE-AGED WOman a situation in a small family; washes and irons well; is a good baker; would serve as chambermaid and waitress; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 35 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN EMPLOYment by the day as seamstress and to assist dressmakers; understands finishing work. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber or parlor maid; best of reference given. Call at No. 28½ West 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WET NURSES CAN BE OBTAINED AT the nurses' Institute, No. 5 6th-st., near Bowery, until 2 P. M. daily.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNderstands the culture of green and hot-house plants; management of grapes, under glass and out-doors and general gardening, and the management of a gentleman's place. Satisfactory reference. Address WILLIAM JACKSON, Gardener, Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A CHRISTIAN MAN OF CONsiderable experience, a situation as a visiting missionary in connection with some Protestant denomination of Evangelical sentiments. For information concerning him apply to Rev. E. J. ROKE, No. 128 East 52d-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; is a good plain gardener; can make himself generally useful; will come well recommended from last and former employers. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 260 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by an Englishman; is a first-rate groom and driver; thoroughly understands the care of fast horses; has the best of City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is well recommended from his last place; no objection to go in the country. Address A. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF TWENTY YEARS' experience, a situation as salesman, either in a jewelry, fancy goods, silver or plated ware establishment; the best of reference given. Address G. W. S., No. 11 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener, 29 years old; willing and obliging; understands milking, and will work for moderate wages; good references given. Address or call on ISAAC, No. 81 Nassau-st. Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman, a situation as valet or waiter in a small private family; he has good old City reference. Address A. N., Box No. 294 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FROM 50 TO 100 MEN TO WORK on sewer in York-st. Apply to JAS. F. FIELDER, on the work, between Greene and Washington sts., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—COACHMAN, A FIRST-CLASS groom and City driver, a single man, sober, honest and obliging. Apply at No. 89 Maiden-lane, between 12 and 2 o'clock Aug. 29.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at Nos. 1 and 3 Ferry-place, Hamilton Ferry, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

LOCAL AGENTS AND CITY CANVASSERS wanted. Special attention of real estate and insurance brokers called to our inducements. Apply at Office U. S. Life and Accident Ins. Co., No. 13 Wall-st.

BOY WANTED—14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE, who resides with his parents or guardians, and can give a good recommendation. Apply, in hand-writing of applicant, to JASPER E. CORNING, No. 32 Platt-st.

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS.

The Company's fine 3-3 G. 1. 1. French Veritas iron screw steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOS. S. ELLIS, Commander, will leave this port for Antwerp on WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., 1866.

Rates of Passage to Antwerp—First Cabin—$90. Second Cabin—$55. Steerage—$35, payable in gold, or its equivalent. Through tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Havre and Paris.

For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III.	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Oct. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent
No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

THE QUEEN	Grogan	SATURDAY, Sept. 1
PENNSYLVANIA	Lewis	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
VIRGINIA	Prowse	SATURDAY, Sept. 15
LOUISIANA	Thomson	SATURDAY, Sept. 22

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 75 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO	Sept. 5
HECLA	Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown	$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency. Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Sept. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 15.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.

The new and elegant iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, Sept. 8, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodations for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,800 tons, 1,600 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons.6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $125; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	Sept. 1
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Sept. 8
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 12

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.

IOWA	SATURDAY, Sept. 1
HIBERNIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
KINGDOM	SATURDAY, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

Sail WEDNESDAYS, from Pier No. 4 North River.

The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Aug. 29.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Sept. 12.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The steamship COLUMBIA will positively sail with passengers and freight on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

TAMPICO	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5
FLORIDE	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.

Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NEW OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS,

WEEKLY, FOR
ALEXANDRIA, VA., GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, D. C.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship THAMES, Capt. R. E. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

Bills of lading signed and passage tickets also sold at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—STEAMER STARLIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 14 E. R., and will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 30.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 13.
Arriving at New-York, July 22.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freights received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRENADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st.,
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

THE PEOPLE' MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships

EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer MONEKA
will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA is now receiving freight, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14, East River. Elegant accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES
TO
NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 33 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
BY THE
EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH,

EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.

New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.

Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.

Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P.M.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

GENERAL BARNES
leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

This line will resume their weekly trips by dispatching the steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON.—Philip Phillips, the celebrated "singer of the Gospel," will accompany the excursion of the Trinity M. E. Church and Sunday-school of Staten Island on the steamboat MIDDLETOWN, touching at Pier No. 1 North River at 9 o'clock A. M. TO-MORROW, 30th inst. Tickets, $1. Refreshments on board.

THE STEAMBOAT THOMAS COLLYER will make an excursion to West Point and Newburgh on THURSDAY, Aug. 30; leaving from the foot of Chambers-st. at 7½ o'clock; landing at 34th-st., Yonkers and Cozzens. Fare 50 cents each way.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any school in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 431, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISSES GALES'

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.

For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,
NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 30TH-ST.

English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.
TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,
Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 82 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 12 ——-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, Wm. M. Evarts, Geo. D. Munroe, Chas. E. Butler, Dr. J. Linsly, Joseph Nason, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Robt. McKim, J. B. Varnum.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REV. HENRY P. WALL, Hempstead, L. I., will receive a few additional pupils into his family—number limited to six: 20 miles from City by railroad; five trains each way daily. Address as above.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.

Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,114 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reopen Sept. 24. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal and Proprietor.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes: $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

MAPLE HALL F&M. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.
E. KOESSLY.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, n ——, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)

Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 639 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 1st of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE— Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $230 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., Jas. M. Bates, No. 1:8 Broadway, or address Principal.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.
S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 48 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MADAME DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address
C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Harvard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDING School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CRILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES REES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 98 State-st., Brooklyn,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 98 State-st., Brooklyn.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Terms $200 per year, excepting French and music. *No extras.* An interview can be had with the Principal, and New-York references given; catalogues, &c., by addressing, at the *Times* Office, Box No. 121, F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of Law Faculty.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches; also academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening; Fall term commences September 3. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French School for Young Ladies, the Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. The Prospectus may be had at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck. A French teacher wanted.

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT, near Yonkers, N. Y., conducted by the Sisters of Charity. Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 166 West 42d-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

CAMP'S SCHOOL AGENCY, NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST.—Teachers wanted immediately, for French and music; also, for drawing and painting; also, a gentleman for higher English. Employers supplied free of charge. Information given to parents of good schools and private teachers.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN FAMILY LIVING only a few miles distance from New-York City, a thoroughly competent governess. Those who are able to teach perfectly French and music, beside the other branches, preferred; references given and required. Address L. M., Box No. 3,215 New-York Post-office.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL teacher, having also a good knowledge of French and mathematics, desires a situation; testimonials from a first-class City teacher given. Address GEO. A. CHASE, Station D, City. No objection to country.

WANTED—BY A LADY WELL EDUCATED and highly recommended, a position in New-York City or Brooklyn, to teach for board. Address or call at No. 97 West 49th-st.

ENGAGEMENTS IN SCHOOLS OR FAMILIES desired; can teach lower branches, Latin, French, mathematics; superior references. Address or call upon Mrs. WATERS, No. 142 West 53d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN a private family, or as teacher in a school; City or country. Address, for two weeks, Mrs. LELAND, Morristown, N. J.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHer of music, in a church school. Address with references, Box No. 274 Middletown, Conn.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 213 Franklin-st.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. Freight—light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday, Aug. 28,	4	P. M.	Wednesday, 29,	9	A. M.
Thursday,	30, 7	A. M.	Thursday,	30, 10	A. M.
Friday,	31, 7½	A. M.	Friday,	31, 11	A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 1,	12½	P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 1,	5½	P. M.
Sunday,	2, 8½	A. M.	Sunday,	2, 2	P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and carriages.

Cards in New-York *Daily Times*, at No. 153 West st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Hudson-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH— Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 28, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 28, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, 29, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 29, 7½ A.M.
Friday, Aug. 31, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 30, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 1, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 31, 11 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 2, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1 P. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 33 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT—CHANGE OF PIER.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 27, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:45 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.— On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

STEAMERS C. VIBBARD AND ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7:45 and 9 o'clock A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 and 9:15 o'clock, A. M., for West Point, for the review of the Cadets by President Johnson.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A WALLET, CONTAINING SOME change and a small key. By returning the key to No. 251 Broadway, Herring & Co., the finder will be welcome to the money.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOLEST PLACE OF ENJOYMENT IN THE CITY.
GRAND GALA DAY.
RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29,

arrangements have been made whereby visitors will have an opportunity of
VIEWING THE GRAND PROCESSION FROM THE BALCONY AND WINDOWS OF THE MUSEUM,
affording the
BEST AND MOST EXTENDED VIEW ON BROADWAY.

LAST DAY BUT THREE.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
TWO NEW PANTOMIMES.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8,
The great Comic Pantomime entitled,
THE MAGIC BARREL.
IRRESISTIBLY COMIC, DEEPLY INTERESTING, UNUSUALLY EXCITING.
PUZZLING TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
To conclude with the Ballet-Pantomime of
THE SCHOOLMASTER,
PLEASING AND LAUGHABLE.
THE LATEST ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES, TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE, IN THE NEW SALOON,
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING,
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,
consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS and OTHER AFRICAN ANIMALS,
NUMBERING OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS,
slain by this intrepid Hunter during
FIFTEEN YEARS' HUNTING IN AFRICA.
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
containing bronze portraits of all the celebrated Union Generals.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
LIVING OURANG-OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
MONSTER SNAKES.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
On the occasion of the
FRIDAY, AUG. 31, BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF MR. G. L. FOX.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. DRAPER..........DIRECTOR.
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings, 29th and 31st, insts., fourth and last representation of ROSSINI'S master work,
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.
Signora LEONILDA BOSCHETTI, Prima Donna.
Signor TAMARO, Tenore.
Signor ORLANDINI, Baritono.
Signor BARILI, Basso.
Herr CARL FORMES, Basso Profondo.
Signor ROSA, Conductor.

N. B.—The President of the United States and Cabinet have been invited to be present on Wednesday evening, and preparations are in progress for their reception. Prices of admission will remain unchanged, and seats may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office and at Beer & Schirmer's.

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,

Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining the 5th-av. Hotel.
BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS!
CROWDED HOUSES! DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
J. H. and W. S. Budworth in new acts. Dempster, Henry, Grier and Hodgkin, the great quartette. Dick Sands, the champion clog-dancer.
Admission—50, 75 and 35 cents.
Box-office open from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8 o'clock precisely.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

IRVING HALL.

GRAND OPENING CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 80c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica. L. I.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this City, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 36th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Mme. RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWER'S unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual, immediate.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.— Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. W. STUART
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. G. HANLEY
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the
VERY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT,
VERY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT,
now extending over
THREE MONTHS,
of the popular comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29,
as
Capt. RODERICK O'DONNELL,
in his own
MOST SUCCESSFUL NEW DRAMA
of
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
which is presented with an
UNEQUALED SPLENDOR
OF
SCENERY,
COSTUMES, AND CAST.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 1,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of
JOHN BROUGHAM,
and LAST NIGHT of his
MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY, Sept. 3, engagement of
MR. I. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.
who will appear in a new play by an American author entitled
THE CHARLATAN.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........W. STUART
Stage Manager..........J. G. HANLEY
Treasurer..........H. J. JACKSON
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.
Engagement of
MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.
When will be presented a new play by an American author, in a prologue and 3 acts, entitled,
THE CHARLATAN,
founded upon the life of Cagliostro, the most remarkable adventurer of modern times. The character of
CAGLIOSTRO....by...Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD
Supported by the full strength of the Company, comprising
OLD FAVORITES AS WELL AS NEW NAMES.

New Scenery by	H. Hillard and Assistants
New Incidental Music by	Robert Stoepel
New Costumes by	Mons. Toledo and Mrs. Bohanon
New Properties by	J. Kehoe and Assistants
New Machinery by	Arthur Wright and Assistants
Calcium Lights, &c., by	M. V. Caffrey

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1866,
☞LAST WEEK ☞LAST WEEK
OF THE
ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH.
FAREWELL NIGHTS OF THE ICE WITCH.
Must shortly be withdrawn in the very midst of its great popularity. The remaining nights of the current week the
ONLY OPPORTUNITY OF WITNESSING IT,
as there is no probability of its reproduction.
PRESENTED ONLY FOUR NIGHTS LONGER
WITH ALL ITS GREAT STAR FEATURES.
The highly accomplished and piquant young artistes,
THE WEBB SISTERS.
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS.
MISS THERESA WOOD, THE OPERA DANSEUSE.
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.
MINNA, with song—"Sleep well, Sweet Angel,"
and duetts..........MISS ADA WEBB
LADY ULLA..........MISS EMMA WEBB
AND THE GREAT CAST.
Performance preceded by the protean specialty.
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
MARIA, with songs and dances.....MISS ADA WEBB
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, first night of the engagement of
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
The introductory performance since his return to America. Box sheet now open for sale of seats for Mr. Jefferson's nights from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
TWELFTH
AND
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
OF THE ENGAGEMENT
of the popular young Irish Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE
IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED.
Incidental to the drama the great
MAGGILLICUDDY'S JIG,
and a peculiarly characteristic dance entitled the
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1866,
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
MR. DAN BRYANT.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE
HANLON BROTHERS' VERSATILE COMPANY.
MONDAY, Aug. 27.
First night of the
HANLON SHADOW PANTOMIME.
First appearance of
Miss KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
the celebrated Irish vocalist.
First appearance of the
Masters CARON.
Second week of the celebrated
CUBAN BROTHERS, ESPINOSA and RODERIQUES.
The HANLON BROTHERS, Thomas, Edward and Frederick, every night, and the entire company in a new and varied programme.
FRIDAY, Aug. 31, benefit of the
HANLON BROTHERS.
Box book now open.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY, Aug. 27, 1866.
Engagement for a few nights of
MR. E. EDDY
and
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING,
Who will appear in the Great Drama of
THE JEWESS,
and the Comedietta of the
HANDSOME HUSBAND.
First appearance in this Theatre of
MISS RACHEL DENVIL,
Who will appear as Rachel, the Jewess.
The performance concluding with the Comic Farce of
BRIAN O'LINN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

The ladies and gentlemen engaged for the ensuing season will please assemble in the Green Room, on THURSDAY MORNING, August 30, preparatory for opening SATURDAY, September 1, 1866.
G. L. FOX, Lessee and Manager.

FRENCH THEATRE.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF MISS LACOSTE.
The beautiful play in English,
DEBORAH, THE DESERTED JEWESS,
will be produced, as in Ristori's version, finely cast,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 30.

DEBORAH	Miss LACOSTE
Joseph	Mr. W. H. WILDER
(Leading artist of the California theatres.)	
Lorenzo	Mr. J. J. Prior
Nathan	Mr. W. S. Higgins
Rachel	Mrs. Hind
Lise	Mrs. Stewart

Messrs. Parsloe, Turner, Newton, Simpson, Bloomingdale and others.
Seats may now be secured.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 29, at 8 o'clock,
MOZART NIGHT.
AND THE SEVENTY-THIRD OF THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME:

1. March—"Liederkranz"	
2. Overture—"Night in Granada"	Kreutzer
3. Waltz—"Dreams of Love"	Lanner
4. Grand selections—"L'Africaine"	Meyerbeer
5. Allegro Vivace, first movement from the Jupiter Symphony	Mozart
6. Andante and Variations } from the first Divertimento }	Mozart
7. Mennetto } (first time in A'ca)	
8. Turkish March (first time in America)	Mozart
9. Overture—"Fra Diavolo"	Auber
10. Waltz—"Die ersten Curen"	Strauss
11. Selection—"Traviata"	Verdi

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

WALLACKS.

FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
NOTICE.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged at this establishment for the REGULAR FALL AND WINTER SEASON are requested to meet in the Green-room at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866.
JOHN GILBERT, Acting Manager.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. FROM AUG. 13, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yauhank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MUTINY IN SING SING PRISON.

Over Thirty Prisoners Break the Lines and Attack the Guards.

The Convicts Overpowered—One Killed and Five Wounded.

ESCAPE OF ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

Great Excitement and Feeling of Insecurity in the Village.

DETAILS OF THE CONSPIRACY.

The telegram published in yesterday's TIMES, relative to an outbreak of the convicts at Sing Sing Prison, although incorrect in details, did not in any way over-rate the dangerous character of the conspiracy which culminated in a desperate effort of a body of the convicts to escape. It is stated that escapes have been frequent of late, and there is considerable feeling among the villagers of Sing Sing, who consider their persons and property unsafe while that insecurity exists of which those escapes are given as evidenced. To a visitor it does not seem possible that greater vigilance could be exercised than is everywhere apparent, but when it is remembered that large numbers of the men are employed in outdoor labor, the keepers being the only obstacle to their freedom, the cause of occasional escapes is apparent.

The outbreak of Monday has been expected for some time, and while unable to prevent its birth, due precautions were taken by the guards and due vigilance exercised. As long as eight months ago, law-abiding convicts told the keepers that something which was not right was going on. Frequently since then similar information was given, but never sufficiently definite to enable the officers to put their hands upon the men, yet it was of great importance to them in increasing, if possible, their watchfulness in the direction indicated and in all others. Following we give accurate details of the affair, for which our reporter is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. M. BENSON, the yard-keeper, on duty at the time, and active in the arrest of the conspirators and in the suppression of the disturbance.

About 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Mr. BENSON being then at the room of the chief keeper, Mr. STANLEY, consulting him relative to some prison business, they were interrupted by loud yells from the direction of the yard south of the prison. BENSON intuitively knew what was wrong, and rushed to the scene, followed by Mr. STANLEY, who was ill at the time. On reaching the place whence the cries proceeded, they saw the convicts, about twenty in number, scattering over the grounds without the limits of the prison, and making every effort to escape. Some ten or more had kept together and got out on the railroad track, where the keeper, located there, was trying to head them off. A few minutes brought ten or twelve keepers to his assistance, but by this time many of the convicts had succeeded in placing half a mile between them and the prison. The prisoners were all armed, some with long knives, others with pieces of iron, and others again with clubs. When the party on the track found their further progress barred by the keeper, with his revolver in hand, and heard the rush of the other guards and keepers coming upon them from behind, they then charged upon the keeper, STAFFORD, the leader, crying out "Kill the —— of a ——." They charged upon the man, doubtless with this intention, as STAFFORD was leading with a huge knife in his upraised hand, but before they could injure him the other keepers reached the scene, and STAFFORD fell dead, with a bullet from a revolver in his brain. Five others were wounded, as hereafter described. The rest of this gang then yielded, seeing that the choice was either to do this or run the chance of following STAFFORD. With the exception of one man named CUNNINGHAM, all the others were also brought in by the keepers who had followed them.

The whole affair began and ended within half an hour. As the convicts, over eleven hundred in number, were at the time of the occurrence in the different workshops throughout the yard, and more or less aware of what was going on, it was feared for a time that there would be a general outbreak, and the anxiety of the keepers remaining in charge of these men was naturally very great. The sudden arrest of the conspirators, however, and the fact that the arrest was accomplished by some fifteen officers, only leaving fifty still on duty, most likely saved the reputation of the prison and Sing Sing and its neighborhood from unexpected and unwelcome visitors. As it was, there was not the slightest effort at disturbance within the prison workshops or among the quarrymen and others engaged outside. Everything, as far as they were concerned, went on as usual, both at the time and after the excitement had subsided.

After investigation has disclosed the birth-place of the conspiracy to have been in the South Foundry, and that its first inception was among a number of King's County men, who had known each other in happier days, had "worked" together, and had given up society about the same time. The number who conspired in the foundry is supposed to have been considerable, but about sixteen or seventeen only faced the danger when the time agreed upon came round. Eleven joined these from the augur shop, and two from the shoemakers' shop—in all, as before stated, about thirty men. The evidences are such as to lead fairly to the assumption that a much more extensive affair was intended, but that the majority despaired of success, seeing that they were suspected and watched with the utmost vigilance.

When the intelligence reached Sing Sing village the excitement was intense, the villagers rushing in numbers down the track, some to see and hear, and others with offers of assistance to capture the convicts, but long before the news had reached them the affair was concluded, and all was as quiet as usual at 6 o'clock, when the men are locked up for the night.

Yesterday there was neither excitement among the prisoners nor any indication that they had even heard the story.

The escaped convict is named JAMES CUNNINGHAM, sentenced on October 28, 1865, by Judge DYCKMAN of Kings County, to five years' imprisonment for burglary second degree, and grand larceny.

The convict who was shot and died instantaneously was named EDWARD STAFFORD *alias* Duffy, aged twenty-four, sentenced on January 20, 1866, to fifteen years and six months, for burglary in the first degree, committed in Dutchess County. STAFFORD was shot in the back of the head, the ball passing through the brain and out by his left eye.

The wounded are: JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, age 17, sentenced May, 1863, by Judge GARRISON, of Brooklyn, to five years' imprisonment for robbery in the first degree. Gunshot flesh wound in back passing downward—ball extracted.

JNO. CASSIDY, aged 19, sentenced by Recorder HOFFMANN in November, 1863, to five years and six months for burglary in the first degree. Gunshot wound through left breast, passing through thorax—gunshot wound in left hand.

ANDREW YATES, of Brooklyn, sentenced May, 1865, by Justice DYCKMAN to imprisonment for life for murder. Superfical gunshot wound of scalp.

JAMES MOORE, Kings County, sentenced to ten years by the same Judge, for robbery in the first degree, on Oct. 1, 1865; gunshot wound, ball lodging in the abdomen, not extracted.

ISAAC BENNAN, *alias* Peter Butler, sentenced Oct. 27, 1865, for burglary in the third degree, from Richmond County, to four years' imprisonment; wounded in the leg.

The keepers state that at no time in their experience has the State Prison been so marked by the presence of dangerous and desperate men, many sentenced for long terms of imprisonment, arising from the late numerous convictions for burglaries and the just severity of the Judges when passing sentence. The keepers in all number not more 80 men, all told. To these are intrusted the care of nearly 1,200 men—a serious and it would seem too great a charge where there are no boundary walls to a prison, unless stone fences be called so. The cry out in the village is great, and the people universally give expression to their sense of insecurity.

Another Account.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SING SING, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1866.

One of the most desperate attempts ever made to escape from the State Prison at this place came very near being successful. You have already received a brief statement of the affair from the Associated Press Agent at Poughkeepsie, but the details are of such a thrilling character that I hasten to forward them to you.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CONSPIRACY.

Although there have been no signs of a revolt or a conspiracy on the part of the convicts, yet nevertheless the guards and keepers are ever on the alert, looking out for sudden developments in the way of attempts to break jail. The conspiracy of which I am about to write had undoubtedly been in preparation for some time, as twenty-seven of the convicts were concerned in it.

THE FIRST MOVE TO GET OUT.

The very first move that was seen which alarmed the keepers was in the south foundry, a department in charge of Mr. ORLANDO HUMPHREY. That officer was standing in his room, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a convict named JAMES MCLOUGHLIN started out of the front door, and, as he proceeded, called loudly for the crowd in the auger shop to pass that way.

Mr. HUMPHREY looked on with astonishment as twenty-seven convicts, armed with long knives, iron bars and clubs, ran by him at the top of their speed, yelling and shouting, and brandishing their weapons in the air. One man raised his bar as if to strike Mr. HUMPHREY, but passed along without molesting him.

ENCOUNTERING THE GUARD.

The desperadoes passed on to the lime-kiln shed, and soon after emerged therefrom and came in full view of WILLIAM G. GALE, one of the guards, who stood at his post at the south end of the prison. GALE ran on his post, and seizing his carbine, immediately returned and commanded the conspirators to halt. EDWARD STAFFORD, the leader of the conspirators, brandished a huge knife, and urged his comrades on, at the same time yelling with all his might, "Kill the ——! Cut his heart out!" The guard instantly brought his musket to his shoulder and fired. One of the convicts fell, apparently dead. His comrades, now nerved to desperation, pressed on to the guard, hurling stones and other missiles at him, when, in order to save his life, GALE was obliged to retreat, which he did down to the railroad track, turning at intervals and firing on his pursuers.

THE GUARD REINFORCED.

While this was going on others of the guards were firing on the conspirators with deadly effect. As soon as GALE reached the railroad track he retreated rapidly to a quarry about half a mile below the prison, and called out to the men therein for help, saying the prisoners were escaping. The quarrymen, who, by the way, are citizens of Sing Sing, came forth armed with drills to the assistance of Guardsman GALE.

THE CONVICTS REPULSED.

As soon as they made their appearance on the scene, the convicts for an instant seemed to be overawed. Just at this moment, STAFFORD, their leader, was instantly killed by one of the guard, when the convicts became demoralized and were recaptured. During the assault, one (STAFFORD) was instantly killed, two or three mortally wounded and one or two slightly. A man named WILLIAM HOFF, becoming greatly frightened, died suddenly of disease of the heart soon after the affair terminated. He was formerly a guardsman. Coroner SMITH held an inquest on the body of STAFFORD this morning, the Jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts. An inquest was also held on the body of HAFF, the Jury returning a verdict that he died from disease of the heart, the attack superinduced by fright. All praise the heroism of GALE, and acknowledge that his presence of mind prevented the escape of nearly all of the conspirators. Only one of the entire party got away.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Ratification Meeting at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Aug. 27.

The adherents of President JOHNSON held a mass meeting to-night, for the purpose of ratifying the platform of the Philadelphia Convention.

Addresses were delivered by Senator COWAN, W. F. JOHNSON, the newly-appointed Collector, and Gen. SWEITZER. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

Congressional Nominations.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Hon. J. M. BROOMALL was renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention to-day. All the nominations for county offices were soldiers.

READING, Pa., Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Hon. P. S. ANCONA, the present member of Congress from the Berks District, was a candidate for renomination by the Democratic County Convention, but was defeated by J. LAWRENCE GETZ, who received the nomination by a majority of 12.

MICHIGAN.

Congressional Nomination.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

T. W. FERRY and J. F. BRIGGS were to-day renominated by Republican Conventions of the Fourth and Sixth Congressional Districts respectively.

Fires.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The planing mill of JONES, NEWMAN & Co., at Fairport, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $10,500. No insurance.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

A fire on West Lake-street, at the corner of Union-street, to-day, destroyed eighteen buildings. Loss $60,000, partially insured.

The President's Visit.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

A meeting held at the Mayor's office last evening appointed committees on the reception of President JOHNSON. There will be a grand ball Saturday night at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, complimentary to President JOHNSON and his suite.

Base-Ball Match.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The return game of base ball between the Mutuals, of New-York, and Union Club, of Lansingburgh, took place this afternoon on the grounds of the latter. The Mutuals sustained a bad defeat, the score standing 32 to 18. The Union Club out-bat ed, out-fielded and out-played their competitors in every point.

Two Children Drowned at Catskill.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

While a gentleman, his wife and two children were enjoying a sail on the Hudson, opposite Catskill, to-day, the boat capsized, and both children were drowned. Their names were not ascertained.

Funeral of Dean Richmond.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The funeral of the late DEAN RICHMOND will take place at Batavia, Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The Board of Trade to-day passed appropriate resolutions on the death of DEAN RICHMOND, and voted to close the rooms on the day of his funeral, at Batavia, which takes place at 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 30th inst.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The Corry accommodation train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, while standing at Panama last night, was run into by the extra train following it, and a passenger car was smashed. None of the passengers were seriously hurt. The conductor, JAMES CLANCEY, and a newsboy were killed. The engineer, PETER MURPHY, was badly hurt, and one of the brakemen had a leg broken.

The Cholera at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The report of the Health Officer shows the number of deaths for the week to have been 84, of which 22 were by cholera. The disease has not assumed an epidemic form here this season, and is now abating.

The Cholera at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The cholera is increasing here, though as yet it has not assumed an epidemic form. Thirteen cases are reported to-day, of which seven were fatal. The weather is temperate.

The Cholera at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The cholera burials on Saturday were 90, on Sunday 80, and on Monday 85.

Cholera in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

There were only 14 deaths from cholera to-day.

The Cholera at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Twenty-five deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

The horses of a Manchester (England) carriage company are now cleaned with a machine. One man at a machine can clean thirty horses in a day, while twelve was formerly esteemed a good day's work.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FENIANISM.

Report of the Moffat Mansion Executive Committee—Where the Money went to—Fat Offices.

After much delay, and many refusals on the part of publishers, the Committee appointed by the Manhattan Circles to examine the Moffat Mansion accounts, after the Campo Bello affair, have at length succeeded in publishing their report. This is put forth in pamphlet form, and although it purports to be the report of the Committee, bears no indication of being authorized by the gentlemen composing it. The following names are appended to the report: John Rafferty, (Chairman,) John J. Duff, Thomas Egan, Dr. D. M. Brosnan, D. A. Sutton, John J. McGowan, Patrick O'Conner, Patrick Dailey, D. C. Department of Manhattan.

Numerous witnesses were examined regarding the expenditure of funds, among them Col. O'MAHONY, B. DORAN KILLIAN and others. The following are the names of some of the gentlemen who drew good salaries for little labor, with the amount of their receipts appended, together with their high sounding titles: John O'Mahony, Head Centre, $2,000; B. Doran Killian, Financial Secretary, $1,500; Wm. Griffin, Treasurer, $1,500; G. H. Chatterton, Chief Clerk, $1,500; P. J. Downing, Secretary Civil Affairs, $1,500; Gen. B. E. Mullen, Secretary Military Affairs, $1,500; M. J. Hefferman, Corresponding Secretary, $1,200; W. F. Meehan, Assistant Treasurer, $1,200; M. J. Russell, Book-keeper, $1,200; P. A. Collins, Bond Agent, $1,200; Col. Mulcahey, Adjutant-General, $1,200; Col. James Kelley, Inspector-General, $1,200; Col. Murray, Chief of Artillery, $1,200; Mr. Kavanagh, Private Secretary H. C., $1,200; John H. Rogers, Bond Clerk, $1,200; James McInnerney, Bond Clerk, $1,200.

The above list, it will be seen, embraces the names of all the prominent Fenians of the O'MAHONY wing of the Brotherhood. Then follows a list of forty more salaried officers, embracing the Central Council, engineers, organizers, military, civil and bond clerks, firemen, messengers and janitors at salaries ranging from $600 to $1,200. The Central Council had a good thing at $5 per day and expenses. Then we find in the "secret service expenses" the names of O'MAHONY, P. J. DOWNING, KILLIAN, Gen. HALPINE, Rev. T——, and Rev. C——, with sums appended thereto varying in amounts from $50 to $25,000. A "Privateer" cost $30,000, and the support of some Irish Refugees for three months, $10,000 more. The following little additional list shows where a portion of the servant-girl contributions went to:

Organizing, proper and special	$13,930 56
Secret Service	13,330 67
Contingent Account	6,428 17
Printing and Stationery	5,020 60
Postage and Telegrams	1,242 31
Congress and Central Council	4,752 02
Salaries of Moffat Mansion, Officials and Employes	12,948 18
Expense Account not explained to Com.	439 00
Suspense Account not explained to Com.	136 50
Cash drawn, of which the Committee found no account for	2,210 65
Bond Account, Expenses	7,618 26
Military Expenses	35,336 72
Total amount of expenses of Moffat Mansion in three months	$104,401 64

Then follows, "Item—sent to JOHN MITCHEL, in Paris, $35,728 cash; item—sent to JOHN MITCHEL in bonds, $30,000." As to the disposition of the hundreds of thousands of dollars received by the Moffat Mansion officials, the above explanation is all that is vouchsafed, which, it will be seen, is as clear as mud. The Committee call especial attention to a letter of O'MAHONY's, in which he has misgivings regarding Mr. STEPHENS. The following is the concluding paragraph of the letter, which is addressed to JAMES GIBBONS, Esq., and dated March 25, 1864:

"STEPHENS and I meet in the frendliest manner. He accepts our acts of Congress. I impressed upon him the ruinous effect of allowing any appearance of misunderstanding between us to be manifested in the organization. He seems fully alive to this; still I feel he would supersede me if possible. He wants a money-feeder for the I. R. B. here, not a directing mind; a drudge to do the work, and never think. He makes light, or would make light, of our Fenian organization here—except in so far as it may seem a draw from for the I. R. B. at home. To its doing so I will no more consent. Yours affectionately,

JOHN O'MAHONY."

PRESENT DOINGS.

Mr. STEPHENS has gone to Troy, N. Y., where he is to deliver an address opposing the Roberts-Sweeny faction. The officials at his headquarters claim that accessions to his faction are being numerously made, and that their affairs are progressing swimmingly. He has "organized", (that being his strong point), a Ladies' Relief Association, for the purpose of soliciting aid for the families of Irish patriots who are (the patriots, not the families) languishing in English dungeons on Irish soil. The ladies enter into the work heartily, and are gathering in funds rapidly. They solicit contributions to some sort of a bazaar, or fair, or sale, which they are conducting for the benefit of the before-mentioned families.

ROBERTS-SWEENEY.

The members of this wing of the Brotherhood keep remarkably quiet for Hibernians. Since the late Canadian victories they wear their laurels with a quiet dignity, which is chilling to reporters. Not a word can be obtained from the leaders, and it is only occasionally that an outsider is allowed to bask in the sunshine of their presence. We hear rumors of intended invasions and warlike expeditions, with the sending of men here and the shipping of arms there, but we fail to connect the two. The most pertinent thing we know about them is that farmers up on the border are inquiring anxiously if it is worth while to lay in a new supply of horses, chickens, jewelry, &c. SWEENEY (we are unable to give his present title) is said to have seceded from ROBERTS, been snubbed by STEPHENS, and is now running a Fenian machine on his own individual muscle. He calls upon the Circles to "rally," and some of them have "rallied"—to what amount we are not informed. STEPHENS is going to attack the English in Ireland this Fall, while SWEENEY sends a column over Niagara Falls, and ROBERTS will make a flank movement on the Feejee Islands, to cut off the supplies of the Britishers. John Bull is doomed.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

A Young Man Surrenders Himself and Confesses to the Commission of a Homicide—A Very Peculiar Case.

At a late hour on the night of Oct. 15 a party of four young men, all partially under the influence of liquor, entered the lager-beer saloon No. 272 Hudson-street, kept by JOHN RAMEY. They had been in the premises but a short time before an altercation arose between one of the party and the proprietor, when the disputants clinched, and a general *melée* ensued. During the fracas RAMEY received a thrust from an umbrella, the ferule entering his eye and piercing the brain caused almost instant death. The Coroner's Jury in their verdict charged GUSTAVUS BUCKLEY with the act, and vigorous search was made for him, with no success, however. The pursuit gradually grew weak, as the traces of the supposed murderer died away, and the matter became almost forgotten, even by the Police. Yesterday Inspector CARPENTER learned that the man who had committed the act was in this City and anxious to surrender himself up to the authorities, as the matter preyed upon his mind.

Agreeably to this information, Inspector CARPENTER, accompanied by Capt. WARD, of the Twenty-second Ward, and Detective BENNETT, proceeded to the residence of his informant and awaited the arrival of the unknown. At the proper time the man came to his friend's house, and was informed that the officers were then present, and he at once surrendered himself into their hands. The prisoner's name is WM. A. HUTCHINSON, 27 years of age, and a native of this City. He is very respectably connected, and appeared quite prostrated by the event that had overshadowed his life. He stated to the Inspector last evening that after he and the deceased had quarreled and exchanged blows, he walked toward a mirror to see if his face was cut, at the same moment carrying an umbrella in his hand. RAMEY evidently thought that HUTCHINSON was about to renew the assault, and seized a lager-beer glass and was about to throw it at the latter. HUTCHINSON instinctively threw up both hands to protect his face, and the umbrella in his hands struck the unfortunate man in the eye, as already stated. He disclaimed all premeditated intention, and deplored the occurrence as a purely accidental one. He said that when he ran out of the saloon he had no idea that RAMEY had received any serious injury, and only learned of his death through the morning journals, and he left the City at the earnest solicitation of his friends.

He seemed greatly relieved at finding the suspense of his anomalous position ended, and resigned himself to the care of the officer without any seeming reluctance. HUTCHINSON will be retained in custody at Police Headquarters until to-morrow, when he will be taken before the District-Attorney, who will, no doubt, consent to his being admitted to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Late Robbery of a Catholic Clergyman.

EUROPEAN RESTAURANT, NEW-YORK,
Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article, in this morning's issue, under the head of "Catholic Clergymen Swindled by the Confidence Game," is in the main correct. You are mistaken in stating that "the room occupied by the other priest was broken into and $1,000 carried off by unknown thieves." The room was not broken into, and the thief is well known. Rev. ANTONIO MAVINCOVICH was the victim of a *soi disant* friend, a Frenchman, E. DICHAMPA, a fellow passenger from Vera Cruz here.

On arrival they stopped at the French hotel near Eighth-street Church. His Reverence was there victimized by his friend to the tune of $300 in gold. He was led to believe by the Frenchman that that hotel was unsafe, and consequently removed to the "European Restaurant,". There Monsieur offered the use of his trunk, as the lock was of a superior make. His Reverence placed 80 ounces therein, but has not seen his friend nor his gold since.

By inserting this you will do justice to yours, respectfully,

G. MILIANI,
Proprietor of European Hotel.

The New Street Cleaning Contractors.

The new contractors are increasing the force at work upon the streets, and by the end of this week or the beginning of next, they expect to have a system perfected which will insure a clean City. Mr. WHITING has informed his employes that he means to keep the City clean, no matter what it may cost, and that he will demonstrate to the community that it is possible for New-York to be a clean City.

Mr. SCHULTZ, President of the Board of Health, in an interview a few days ago with Mr. WHITING's representative, said that the Board of Health would assist Mr. WHITING, to the extent of their ability, in keeping the City clean; that the Board were anxiously looking for an improvement on the old system of street cleaning, and that they were determined to hold Mr. WHITING strictly to his contract.

In a few days the legal documents necessary for the transfer of the contract from BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP to Mr. WHITING, will be laid before the Street Cleaning Commission for their approval.

THE BATTLE-ROW HOMICIDE.

Investigation Before Coroner Smith.

Coroner SMITH commenced an investigation yesterday into the circumstances attending the death of a colored man named CHARLES H. RODGERS, who was stabbed by one of a rowdy white gang, without any apparent cause or provocation, in Battle-row, North First-street, E. D., about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 25th inst. The deceased died of his injuries on Sunday night.

The parties arrested on the charge of being implicated in the stabbing are Charles Kelly, Joseph Kelly, George Rampen, John Kennedy, Michael Quirk and Frederick Miller. They were present at the examination.

The jury impanneled consists of Messrs. J. Hamilton, Wm. H. Burr, E. C. Grey, Philip Hays, P. McGinness, A. Barker, John Carroll, Thos. Terry, John Olmstead, G. E. Daley.

The following is the main portion of the evidence elicited:

Mary Carpenter, (colored) sworn—Reside at No. 2 North First-street, Battle-row; was at home on Saturday night about nine o'clock; deceased lived in North Eighth-street when I became acquainted with him; he lived in Front near Lorimer-street when he died; he was on the walk in front of my house on Saturday night between nine and eleven o'clock; saw a party of young men coming down the road, swaggering back and forward; a tall man in a light coat made the remark that he would knock a nigger in the head that night; there were five or six men in the party, skylarking among themselves; one of them appeared to fall; the tall man in the light coat said, "Show me the black s—— of a b—— who struck me and I will cut his d—— guts out, or shoot him; some one said, "There is the black s—— of a b——; let's give it to him;" deceased ran into my entry—he had been stabbed; I was leaning out of the window looking at the party; think the prisoner now present (Charles Kelly) is the man who had the trouble with deceased; saw something glisten in Kelly's hand, but do not know whether it was a knife or a razor; deceased cried out for Chester, asking him to take him to a doctor; the party started toward Tenth-street, and then came back toward No. 4 or 5; they then crossed the street; at that time an officer arrived; could not identify any of the party except Kelly; the landlord of the house called another officer, and when he arrived, I said there goes the man that stabbed the deceased—that tall man with a light coat; Officer Lee started after the man and arrested him; two others of the party were arrested at the same time; they kept together; am sure it was the same crowd; went to the Station-house then, and made a charge against Kelly; I saw the instrument in his hand before the deceased was cut; Kelly was close to him at the time; the rest of the crowd were a little in the rear; the moon shone very bright; could not recognize the other two men who were arrested; Kelly chased a man named Peterson with a knife after Rodgers was stabbed; think it was a knife, as it glistened; Kelly appeared taller than the rest of the party; I live on the third floor; Rodgers did not go toward the party of men; they came toward him.

Robert H. Peterson, (colored,) sworn: Reside in North First-street, between Union-avenue and Tenth-street; on Saturday night, Aug. 25, I got home about 9:30 o'clock; a boy came running through the entry, and I went out to see what was the matter; the boy said, "For God's sake, don't go out—there is a bad set of people out there;" my sister told me not to go out; in the meantime the crowd had passed my door, going toward No. 5; a dirt-box sits on the walk between Nos. 2 and 3; when I got there I heard hard words; I looked out and saw the crowd going away; went out and brought my brother into the house; went back to the door and the party of men were there; a tall man in a light coat said some one had struck him and he wanted to fight; I identify the prisoner Kelly as the man; I told him there was no one there who wanted to fight, when he followed me up to the door; the rest of the party were with him; one of them appeared anxious to get Kelly away; saw something in Kelly's hand; he said he would put up his weapons and fight fair; this was after Rodgers had been stabbed; deceased passed my door with his hand upon his stomach, saying he had been cut; I had no weapons, but put my hand in my pocket to scare the man away; afterward the party crossed the street and stayed there some time; Officer Lee came along and Mrs. Carpenter told him that the man was on the other side of the street; saw him after he was arrested; he was the same man who had the difficulty with me; I could identify him in any other clothes; did not see deceased that night before he was stabbed.

Hezekiah Chester, (colored,) sworn: Reside in North Eighth-street, near Union-avenue; was in Battle-row on Saturday night 25th inst., about nine P. M., sitting in the door of No. 4 in company with deceased, Richard Gear and another; was standing beside Rodgers; saw a party of young men come down the street; they were jostling among themselves; one of them, having on a light long duster, jostled against Rodgers and Rodgers jostled him back; nothing was said at the time; the party went down to No. 2 or 3; I missed Rodgers, and saw a slight skirmish down by No. 2; I walked toward the party, when Rogers came toward me and said he was cut; I was about fifteen feet from the party of white men at the time; deceased asked me to go to the doctor's with him; could not find any doctor; asked Rodgers why he did not strike back; he said he did but missed him; the skirmish did not occupy more than a minute; saw no knife; did not see the party chase Peterson; Rodgers told me that the tallest man in the crowd with a light coat on stabbed him; heard no words pass betwen the white and colored men; did not see the party after I came back from the doctor's; there were five or six of them.

Charles Brown, residing at No. 4 Battle-row, testified to substantially the same state of facts as sworn to by the preceding witnesses.

Peter Cornell, residing in Meserole-street, near Leonard, testified to seeing the fight, but was not near enough to distinguish any of them; noticed the man in the light coat, as he was taller than the rest.

Emma Carpenter, of No. 2 Battle-row, testified that deceased was a peaceable quiet, man; she was standing in front of her door; deceased was standing about twenty feet distant; three men came down street—one very tall, in a linen coat, who went up to Rodgers and called him a black s—— of a b——; Witness identified Charles Kelly and Joseph Kelly as among the party; the tall man shoved Rodgers; soon after they got around the deceased, and shortly after that Rodgers came up the street with his shirt out, and blood running in streams; he said he was stabbed; afterward the tall man said, "We have put it on the black s—— of a b—— good;" the tall man then walked up to witness and shaking his fist in her face, asked where the black s—— of a b—— was who had hit him; witness said she saw no one hit him; before Rodgers was stabbed, witness saw the tall man walk around him several times; saw but three white men around there.

James Lee and *Peter Hunt* (policemen,) testified to the arrest of the prisoners; they found no knife on Kelly.

Joseph Creamer, M. D., of No. 17 South Second-street, testified: Assisted by Dr. Donner, I examined the body of Charles H. Rodgers, (colored,) of No. 4 Battle-row, North First-street, on Monday, Aug. 27, 1866; I found a wound on the left side of the body three and a half inches from the median line, and three-quarters of an inch above the umbilicus; the shape of the wound was triangular, three-quarters of an inch long at the base, and one-half inch in length upon the sides; on the upper border of the greater curvature of the stomach a wound corresponding in shape with the external wound, and dividing some of the ascending arterial branches of the right gastro-epiploic artery; a slight cut on the mucous coat of the stomach obliquely, opposite the wound in the greater curvature, evidently inflicted by the point of the instrument that caused the external wound—contents of stomach about one quart of grounous blood; the direction of the instrument causing the wound was from left to right, and from the lobe upward; I suppose the wound to have been made by a knife or dirk knife; could have been made by a common clasp knife with a spring back; the appearance of the wound was triangular in shape; deceased died of internal hemorrhage, the result of the wounds I have described.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Seacaucus—Opening of a New Trotting Track.

Yesterday a sweepstakes trot to inaugurate the new half-mile driving track at Seacaucus, N. J., came off in the presence of a numerous assemblage of spectators. The Hudson County Agricultural Association have just completed the construction of a private half-mile course outside the regular race track and immediately adjoining the Seacaucus Hotel, and the race yesterday was to inaugurate its opening. It is not, however, designed for public trotting races or matches, but will be kept for the use of members alone for driving exercise. It has been admirably laid out; is well graded, considering the peculiarity of the ground, and will assuredly become both fashionable and popular. The trot was for a purse and sweepstakes, and three horses were entered and started. These were Col. MCDANIELS' b. s. *Richmond*; S. M. MILLER's ch. g. *Charley Crackers*; and owner's gray gelding unnamed: mile heats, best three in five, go as they please. Before the race, each horse in turn became the favorite in the pool sales; the gray gelding having the call at the start. The latter went in harness, while *Charley* was under saddle, and *Richmond*, after scoring under saddle, changed his style of going to wagon; a fact which made him lose his position as favorite in the betting. The first heat was won by the gray gelding, who got the best of the start, and led throughout, winning easily by two lengths in 3.20. In the second heat *Richmond* came in first, but the sapient judges, who evidently were totally ignorant of the rules of the trotting track, declared it a "no heat," because the other horses drove foul. The gray took the third heat in 3.25, and *Charley*, who had been a wretched third, was now withdrawn. *Richmond* took the fourth heat cleverly in 3.16, and the fifth in 3.07¼. The race now became intensely exciting, each horse having taken two heats. The sixth heat was closely contested, both horses crossing the score on a run, *Richmond* slightly ahead. The judges gave the heat and race to the gray, but declared all pools and bets off.

SUMMARY.

SEACAUCUS DRIVING COURSE, NEW-JERSEY—Purse and sweepstakes, $—; mile heats, three in five; go as they please.

Owner named gr. g.	1	0	1	2	2	1
Col. McDaniels named b. s. Richmond	2	0	2	1	1	2
S. Miller named s. g. Charley Cracker	3	3	3	dr.		

Time—3:20, 3:30, 3:25, 3, 16, 3:07¼, 3:10.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

ATHLETIC OF PHILADELPHIA VS. IRVINGTON OF IRVINGTON, N. J.

The return game between the above-named clubs, played yesterday at Irvington, called together almost as large an assemblage as that of the day previous between the Athletic and Eureka Clubs. The Irvingtons had defeated the champion Atlantic Club early in the season, and by that had taken the base-ball fraternity by surprise; since then they have played several matches, in all of which they came off the victors except with the Athletic Club at Philadelphia, when they played a very poor game both at the bat and in the field, and were badly beaten. Yesterday, however, they played in a manner which proved they were first-class players, and although again defeated, have in reality achieved a victory.

Appended is the score:

IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Bailey, c. f.	2	3	Kleinfelder, r. f.	2	2
Walters, p.	3	2	McBride, p.	5	1
J. Campbell, r. f.	4	1	Reach, 2d b.	3	3
Sweezey, 2d b.	4	1	Wilkins, s.s.	1	3
Crawford, s. s.	3	1	Hayhurst, c. f.	4	1
H. Campbell, 1st b.	3	1	Dockney, c.	1	3
Leonard, 3d b.	2	2	Gaskill, l. f.	4	2
Buckley, c.	3	1	Fisler, 1st b.	3	2
Lewis, l. f.	3	0	Pike, 3d b.	4	1
Total	27	11	Total	27	18

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Irvington	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	3—11
Athletic	1	1	3	3	2	5	2	0	1—18

Fly-catches—Athletic, 12; Irvington, 7.
Out on Foul Balls—Irvington, 13; Athletic, 14.
Home Runs—WALTERS, 1; DOCKNEY, 2.
Umpire—Mr. MCFARLAND, of the Newark Club.
Scorers—Messrs. EATON and STERLING.
Time of game—Three hours and forty-five minutes.

EXCELSIOR VS. EUREKA.

The match between the above-named clubs, played yesterday afternoon at Newark, was one of the finest displays of fielding that has been seen this season. The score is as follows:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Norton, c.	2	4	Osborne, c.	4	2
Flanly, 2d b.	3	3	Burroughs, s. s.	3	2
Clyne, c. f.	5	2	Collins, r. f.	2	2
Leggett, s. s.	1	6	Littlewood, c. f.	3	1
Fletcher, r. f.	4	2	Brientnall, 3d b.	1	3
Whiting, 1st b.	3	3	Faltoute, p.	4	0
Elmendorf, l. f.	3	0	Ferrell, l. f.	4	0
Cummings, p.	3	1	Mills, 1st b.	2	1
Mitchell, 3d b.	3	3	Ford, 2d b.	4	1
Total	27	24	Total	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Excelsior	3	0	1	1	2	1	4	5	4—24
Eureka	3	0	2	1	1	1	3	0	1—12

Fly-catches—Excelsior, 11; Eureka, 17.
Out on Fouls—Excelsior, 7; Eureka, 8.
Umpire—Mr. DAKIN, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DERBEN and HOLDEN.
Time of Game—Two hours.

Westcott's Express.

A paragraph among the City Items of the TIMES, yesterday, did injustice to Westcott's Express. The trunk put in their charge was handed over, as usual, to another company for transmission to the place of its destination—as Westcott's Express confines its immediate business to the City; and it was accidentally sent to Fairhaven, *Conn.*, instead of Fairhaven, *Mass.* It was purely an accident, and it is simple justice to the large Express Companies to add that it is one of rare occurrence. Considering the enormous amount of business transacted by these companies, it is a matter of surprise that so few mistakes occur.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore; Hon. S. H. Perkins, Philadelphia; George T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms, U. S. Senate; Governor Yates, Illinois; Hon. M. H. Cassell, Illinois; Hon. A. Smith, Washington; Gen. Doubleday, Gen. W. W. Lander, Gen. L. G. Eustis, U. S. Army; Col. L. T. Woodruff, Alabama; Hon. A. J. Murphy, Philadelphia; Hon. A. J. Porter, Tennessee; Capt. Duenar, Peruvian Navy; Capt. D. H. Follett, yacht *Nellie*, M'dme. LaVert, Mobile; Gen. Leisenring, Pennsylvania; Hon. Geo. H. Williams and Hon. Hollis White are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Gen. Rousseau, Kentucky; A. Getty, Charleston; L. E. Meigs, Philadelphia; Mayor Geo. Ennis of Poughkeepsie, and J. B. Raymond, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House; Judge Parsons, Fort Plains, is at the Hoffman House; Gen. J. W. Turner, Chicago; Col. Wright, Hon. E. Peck, Washington; Hon. H. H. Houston, Philadelphia, and Hon. D. L. Yulee, Florida, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A DANGEROUS PIER.—JANE EVANS, 9 years of age, whose parents reside at Ellenville, N. Y., and belong on board the canal-boat *Burnside*, lying at Pier No. 2 East River, was standing on the pier on Sunday afternoon watching some men fishing. One of the fishers caught a fish, when the little girl ran over to see it, and tripping at a hole in the wharf, stumbled and fell into the river. She was drowned before aid could reach her. An inquest was held upon the body yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, when the above facts being elicited, the Jury returned the following verdict: "That the said JANE EVANS came to her death by drowning, by falling through a hole in Pier No. 2 East River, Aug. 26, 1866. We further censure the owners or lessees of said pier for permitting it to be in so dangerous a condition."

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—A fire occurred about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning on the second floor of the rear building No. 276 Bowery, occupied by A. HOFFMAN as an artists' frame factory. Owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, the entire floor was burnt out, causing a loss of $600, upon which there is no insurance. The third floor is occupied by L. SHARP, manufacturing jeweler, whose loss is about $100; insured for $600 in the Stuyvesant Company. The first floor is occupied by J. F. GOLDING, also a manufacturing jeweler, whose stock is damaged to the amount of $200; insured for $500 in the Home of New-Haven. The building is owned by W. B. ASTOR, and is damaged about $500.

THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK CITY.—This institution, for the education and maintenance of the children of volunteers in our late war, one, perhaps, of the most worthy of our institutions of charity, proposes soon to ask our citizens for $100,000, with which to extend their building, for the better accommodation of the increased number of applicants for admission. The present building is situated on the Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets. It is to be hoped that patriotic New-York will not let the children of our dead and disabled heroes be forgotten, but will respond freely to this noble object.

THE GREAT UNION MASS MEETING.—Last evening an adjourned meeting of the delegates who attended the Union Convention at Philadelphia was held at the Maison Dorée, Union-square, the object being to make the necessary arrangements for a grand Union mass meeting to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention. It was resolved to hold the mass meeting on Union-square on the 17th of September, and the following Committee was appointed to wait upon the leading delegates of this City and County, and complete the arrangements: HIRAM KETCHUM, Ex-Recorder TALMADGE, Gen. TAYLOR and ELI P. NORTON. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Committee.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—JAMES CUNNINGHAM, lately an inmate of Sing Sing prison, escaped from that institution, yesterday. He is 5 feet 6 inches in height; has a cross in India ink on the right arm, and the letters "J. C." between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, a scar across the windpipe from a cut; dark complexion, and small black mole under the right eye. No traces of his whereabouts have been as yet discovered.

A CAPTAIN'S SHIELD LOST.—Yesterday morning Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, while returning from Police Headquarters, lost his shield of office. As the intrinsic value of the shield is insignificant, the Captain desires any one finding it to return the same to him at the Franklin-street Station-house.

ACCIDENT.—A little boy, named ABRAHAM JACOBS, residing at No. 7 Hester-street, was run over yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, on the corner of Canal-street and Bowery, by a horse and wagon driven by THOMAS QUINLAN, of No. 58 Oak-street. The boy was carried to his home, where his injuries received immediate medical attention. It is thought that he will survive.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PRIZE-FIGHT NEAR JAMAICA.—A prize-fight took place in Morris Grove, near Jamaica, yesterday morning, between TEDDY MCAULIFFE and BILLY KELLY, for $600. They fought fifty-five rounds which lasted one hour and thirty minutes. Both men were severely punished. MCAULIFFE was seconded by OWEN GEOGHEGAN and BILLY DWYER; KELLY by MIKE COBURN and JACK TYSON. JIMMY ELLIOTT was chosen referee. On the fifty-fifth round, GEOGHEGAN disputed a decision of the referee, which resulted in a fight between them, at the end of which the referee decided the main fight a draw. About one hundred spectators were present.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—During the forenoon of Sunday last a party of young men visited the liquor store of PHILIP J. SMITH, corner of North Ninth and First streets, E. D., and while there quarrelled with the proprietor, who, in ejecting them, clubbed one JAMES KELLY so severely about the head that his life is despaired of. SMITH was yesterday arrested for the offence, and Justice DAILEY held him to answer today. The injured man, who resided at No. 24 North Tenth-street, was removed to the Hospital yesterday afternoon. The complainant against SMITH is one of the party who raised the disturbance in his place, and assisted in assaulting him and destroying his fixtures.

TWENTIETH WARD JOHNSON CLUB.—At a meeting of conservative men of the Twentieth Ward, on Monday evening, a Johnson Club was organized by the election of the following officers: President, GARRET P. BERGEN; First Vice-President, JOHN P. GREGSON; Secretary, JAMES COURTNEY; Treasurer, JOHN BUCKLEY, Sr. Vice-Presidents—First District, W. C. JONES and JAS. MCLEER; Second District, ROBERT H. WHITING; Third District, SEYMOUR L. HUSTED and WM. HALSEY; Fourth District, Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM and N. B. MORSE; Sixth District, E. H. PLUMMER and C. B. TIMPSON.

MILITARY.—The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. CASPAR URBAN, made their first street parade of the season yesterday. They mustered some 500 men, and made a very fine appearance. They marched through the Eastern and Western Districts, preceded by a band.

THE EXCISE LAW.—There are several jury trials under the Excise Law pending in Justice DAILEY's Court, the most important of which—The People *vs.* John D. Sbling—will be tried on Wednesday, the 5th of September.

NEW-JERSEY.

HOMICIDE BY STABBING AT THE HOBOKEN FERRY.—About 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a disturbance occurred in the ferry-house at Hoboken between two of the ferry hands and a couple of Italian minstrels, resulting in one of the ferry hands, named NELSON LITTLE, receiving a stab in the stomach which caused his death in less than a quarter of an hour. It appears that a troupe of six young men from New-York, styling themselves "Dumott and Clark's Excelsior Minstrels," together with the two Italians, had been out to Newark to give a complimentary concert to the Atlantic, Jr., Base Ball Club, and were on their way home. The deceased (NELSON LITTLE) and WILLIAM BELL got into a disturbance with the Italians because the latter refused to play, and during the *melée* LITTLE received a death-stab. The police arrested the two Italians, named MICHAEL and JOHN COURSEY, together with the minstrels, who gave their names as Michael K. Kavanagh, Frank Dumont, Christopher Klein, Wm. Sprat, John Clover and Wm. Henry Sands, colored. Coroner AVERY impanneled a jury and commenced an investigation at 2 P. M., at the large hall, No. 62 Garden-street, where a large number of people assembled to listen to the evidence. The evidence was concluded at 11:20 last night, when the jury brought in a verdict against the harpist, MICHAEL COURSEY.

Coroner AVERY held all the other parties that had been arrested as witnesses.

A LONG FAREWELL.—Maj.-Gen. TERRY intends to start on the 8th of September next to make a reconnoissance of the new department he is to command. His department includes Minnesota, the eastern part of Dakota, and a part of Montana, his headquarters being at Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, Minnesota. Between Forts Rice and Snelling he will establish military posts for the protection of a contemplated wagon-road which Gen. SHERMAN is anxious to push through to Montana. He expects to be absent two or three years, and his mother and two of his sisters will probably join him this Fall at his new quarters at Fort Snelling.

SIXTEEN YEARS' UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE AS A RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.—JOHN BRANNAN has been conductor on the Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad for sixteen years, and during that time has never lost a day from his train. He makes the run of the road, 155 miles, every day, or 50,530 miles a year. The number of miles he has run since he went on the road is 808,480, or about thirty-two times the circumference of the earth.

[Advertisement.]

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Goldsmith's Book-keeping, Penmanship, &c., No. 756 Broadway. All who enter their names prior to Sept. 5, will secure their instruction for the Fall at the half prices of the Summer term. A rare opportunity.

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

THE BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH protects invisibly and without damage each window and door. See it in operation at No. 254 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah—Miss Eliza Batt, Master C. Batt, Mr. Farly and lady, Mrs. C. A. Wright, Mrs. M. Sweney, Miss H. C. Foot, Mrs. E. Gibson, Mrs. M. Dearborn, Miss L. M. Skinner, J. D. Biccme, lady, child and servant, Mrs. Jas. Doyle, F. Doyle, Jas. Doyle, E. J. Doyle, C. W. Noble and lady, Miss Julia E. Noble, Miss E. C. Rumney, Mrs. Collard, W. Lawton, Maj. A. B. Smith, B. C. Mitchell, W. W. Leland, J. W. Wheatley, Col. St. George Rodgers, H. M. Branch, A. Appelt, O. F. Knox, S. A. Williams, J. M. Thompson, G. W. Jackson, M. Quantock, Henry Smith, H. D. Smith, L. Butler, P. G. Garvin, F. N. McIntyre, H. Devoe, M. C. Holloway, M. G. Ehrlich, A. H. Champion, J. Lissner, A. Gonnin, E. O'Byrne, J. Fernandez, H. Happ, L. B. [illegible], R. Lambert, J. Herman, A. Herman, F. Burn, H. Esler, and 21 in the steerage.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—C. D. Drake and lady, J. H. Happoldt, J. Williams, R. C. Gilchrist, lady and child, Mrs. J. E. Oelrich, Mrs. C. F. Wright, Capt. J. H. Wiggins and lady, Capt. W. E. Morford, lady and 3 children, Mrs. F. Sharp, R. Rott, E. Bruen, Mrs. M. Trainor and 3 children, J. Connors, C. Berhaus, C. P. Renge, J. Sampson, F. Kressel, L. E. Trescott, Miss H. C. Ballard, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. M. Galloway, A. Nachman, M. Finchgott, Miss Mary McKelly, S. Brown.

AUG. 28—*In steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. P. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Murray and servant, Masters H. and Charles and Misses Martha and Mary Murray, Mrs. Mary Wardle, Edward Blount, Chas. Wesenberg, John C. Smith, George Ramsbottom, Wm. Bedford, Anton Alsine, and 687 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises... 5 23 | Sun sets... 6 37 | Moon rises... 8 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 46 | Gov. Island.10 35 | Hell Gate... 11 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Bavaria, (Ham.) Laube, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Ruggles, Chase, Philadelphia, master.

Ship Napoleon, (Norw.,) Gahlprist, Antwerp, F. Schmidt's Son & Co.

Bark Ellen Dyer, Clapp, Cadiz, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs W. W. Lord, (Br.,) Stuart, St. John, N. F., M. E. Greene & Currie; Clara D. Robbins, (Br.,) Hildebrand, Sydney, Australia, Holmboe & Co.; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Covell, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Jane Brundage, (Br.,) McKay, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Wild Flower, (Br.,) McColloch, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Pavillion, (Br.,) Hiltz, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Manlius, (Br.,) Mouison, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons.

Schooners Antecedent, Sheffield, Newport, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Helen, Cruns, Philadelphia, McKee & Co.; Eliza S. Buell, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Julia A. Hallock, Crowell, Barbados, L. Trowbridge; M. S. K. Thorne, Ohlsen, Bristol, Sloman & Edye.

Sloop Thomas Bunson, Burly, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool Aug. 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 703 passengers, all well, to Williams & Guion. On the 14th, in lat. 48 18, lon. 34 20, had an accident to machinery. 16th, lat. 51 22, lon. 19 08, passed steamship Africa, bound E. 20th, lat. 44 29, lon. 50 13, passed several schooners, fishing; boarded schr. Delos, of Plymouth, with 630 quintals on board; in the same lat. and lon., saw Br. bark Reciprocity. Aug. 26, lat. 41 06, lon. 67 36, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound W. Aug. 27, passed a brig-rigged side-wheel steamer, also a Hamburg steamer, the City of London and Denmark, all bound E.; about the same time passed ship Montgomery.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Salvor, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamer Canonicus, Borden, Baltimore 41 hours, with mdse. to master.

Brig L. M. Johnson, (Br.,) Williams, Port Medway 9 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Brig Ambrose Light, Simpson, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Watch Mate, (of Halifax,) Jones, Fajardo 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Daniel Starr & Son.

Brig Firm, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Wiley, East Harbor, T. I., 17 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Ebe, (Ital.,) La Nasa, Palermo 58 ds., with fruit to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar July 13.

Schr. Gersh Banker, Ellis, Para 24 ds., with mdse. to Burdett & Everett.

Schr. Gertrude, Colwell, Calais, with laths to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Wild Horse, (Br.,) Macomber, Lingan 19 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Wm. P. Williams, Nichols, Fall River.
Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. Ploughboy, Elliott, Boston.
Schr. A. T. Rowland, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. Hero, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes.
Schr. Benj. English, Baker, Boston.
Schr. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Zoe, Terrill, Providence.
Schr. M. Rogers, Reinhart, Baltimore.
Schr. Catharine, Bremner, Virginia.
Schr. A. S. Sampson, Chum, Virginia.
Schr. E. H. Clark, Rowland, Virginia.
Schr. E. Baker, Barrett, Virginia.
Schr. G. B. Smith, Bunker, Virginia.
Schr. E. Bement, Catlin, Virginia.
Schr. Reindeer, Bunker, Virginia.
Schr. Free Wind, Dayton, Virginia.
Schr. H. T. Wood, French, Virginia.
Schr. Borland, Hall, Virginia.
Schr. Cornelius, Noyes, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Lynchburgh, Van Clief, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. E. R. Bement, Wood, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. M. E. Taber, Morris, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. Lenthal, Martin, Virginia.
Schr. E. Wattson, Taylor, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Providence.
Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, Providence.
Schr. M. J. Mead, Rodgers, Taunton.
Schr. Pawnee, Ross, Taunton.
Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Northport.
Schr. Snow Flake, Bearse, Dighton.
Schr. Seaflower, Chase, Boston.
Schr. B. Hotchkiss, Nickerson, Boston.
Schr. Eureka, Ham, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Quickstep, Davis, Port Jefferson.
Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Carroll, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, Rockland.
Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence.
Schr. Charger, Mayhew, Providence.
Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Providence.
Schr. Sarah, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. Ida Richardson, Redell, Virginia.
Schr. J. P. Taylor, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. E. Cannon, Barrett, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, Hartford.
Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Hartford.
Schr. Geo. W. Cummings, Providence.
Schr. J. M. Brainerd, Crosby, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Island Home, Allen, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Adelia Kelly, Young, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. C. W. Bentley, Howes, Gloucester, with fish.
Sloop Fred Brown, Wightman, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Below.

Ship American Union, Moore, from Havre July 2.
Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, from Liverpool July 12.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 28—Arr. steamer Melita, Liverpool; brig W. A. Black, Surinam.

Also arr. barks Rocket, from Padang; Fredonia, from Fayal.

Miscellaneous.

The schrs. Maryanna Grier, of Fredericton, N. J., and R. Leach, of Rockland, are ashore on Blackwell's Island, and will come off at high water.

Spoken, &c.

Confidence—ship, Gascon, for New-York, Aug. 17, lat. 40, lon. 68.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Fayal, July 30, U. S. steamer Lackawanna, Wm. York, and sld. Aug. 4 for Brazil; Aug. 3, steamer Lucy of New-York, 12 ds. from Sydney, C. B., and sld. 4th for Genoa.

At Fajardo, Aug. 7, schrs. Emma G. Webber, for New-York; Francisco, for do.

At Para, Aug. 3, brigs Blonde and Silenus, for New-York in 8 days.

1866.

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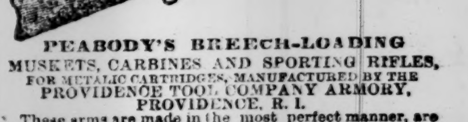

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